



Daily Report



East Europe

FBIS-EEU-89-075
Thursday
20 April 1989

Daily Report East Europe

FBIS-EEU-89-075

CONTENTS

20 April 1989

ALBANIA

Daily on 'Balkanization' of Yugoslavia [ATA]	1
Alia Greets Syria's Al-Asad on National Day [Tirana Radio]	3
Dailies Honor Hoxha on Anniversary of Death [ATA]	3

BULGARIA

Prosecutor's Office Announces Koley's Release [Sofia Radio]	5
Paper Reports Zhivkov-Grosz 17 April Talks [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 18 Apr]	5
Leaders at Zhivkov-Grosz Luncheon [NARODNA ARMIYA 18 Apr]	6
Danish Prime Minister Makes Official Visit	6
Zhivkov Receives Schluter [BTA]	6
Schluter's Activities Reported [Sofia Radio]	6
Atanasov, Schluter End Talks [Sofia Radio]	7
Tanchev Receives Danish Environment Minister [BTA]	7
National Assembly Session Scheduled for 9 May [BTA]	7
Central Committee Greets LCY on Anniversary [BTA]	7
Food Supply Problems, Agrarian Reform Discussed [POGLED No 16]	7
Prosecutor's Office Discusses Crime Situation [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 14 Apr]	8
Drug Smugglers, Heroin Caught at Border [BTA]	9

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PLO's 'Arafat Arrives on 'Short' Visit [CTK]	10
Papers Note Anniversary of Dubcek's Ouster	10
Central Committee Presidium Meets 14 April [RUDE PRAVO 15 Apr]	11
'Standpoints' on Jakes Trips [RUDE PRAVO 15 Apr]	11
Jakes Chairs National Front Session 19 Apr [Prague Radio]	12
Jakes Interviewed on Economic, Foreign Policy [Damascus AL-BATH 8 Apr]	12
Further on Jakes Visit to Indochina [RUDE PRAVO 10 Apr]	15
Janak Addresses Slovak Women's Congress [Bratislava PRAVDA 17 Apr]	17
Hoffmann Speaks at CPSL Plenum 11 April [Bratislava PRAVDA 12 Apr]	17
Slovak Interior Minister on 'Antisocial Elements' [Bratislava PRAVDA 17 Apr]	18
Sterba, Syrian Prime Minister Discuss Trade [CTK]	19
SFRY's Dizdarevic Interviewed in Bratislava [Bratislava PRAVDA 14 Apr]	19
'Snares' of 'Practicism' in MSZMP Policy Noted [RUDE PRAVO 14 Apr]	19
Paper Attacks Article on Gabcikovo Project [RUDE PRAVO 13 Apr]	20
Party Department Head Departs for USSR [Bratislava PRAVDA 17 Apr]	22
Cooperation Document Signed With Brazil [RUDE PRAVO 15 Apr]	22
Fuel Minister Ends Visit to Japan [RUDE PRAVO 15 Apr]	22
Artists Union Plenum Fails To Achieve Quorum [RUDE PRAVO 17 Apr]	22
Further on Interior Minister's News Conference [RUDE PRAVO 21 Apr]	23
'Pacifist Perceptions' Among People Noted [RUDE PRAVO 18 Apr]	23
Bratislava Scientists Achieve Nuclear Fusion [CTK]	24
Visa Rules for Travel to FRG, Austria Changed [RUDE PRAVO 15 Apr]	24
Nuclear Inspector on Power Plant Safety [PRACE 13 Apr]	24

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Polish Press Cited on Bush Economic Plan [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 19 Apr]	25
GDR Willing To Pay Compensation to Switzerland [Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE 20 Apr]	25
Fischer Receives UNESCO Delegation Heads [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 13 Apr]	25

HUNGARY

Shamir Declines Hungarian Help on Mideast [Budapest Radio]	26
Kovacs Interviewed on Relations With Israel [MTI]	26
Party Spokesman on 19 April Politburo Session [MTI]	26
'Expert' Characterizes Session [Budapest Radio]	27
Pozsgay Attends 'Reform Circle' Founding Session [MTI]	27
MSZMP Group Calls for Party Resignations [MAGYAR NEMZET 11 Apr]	27
Grosz, Delegation Return From Bulgaria [MTI]	28
Official on Bulgarian Trade [MTI]	28
Polish Defense Minister Arrives in Budapest [PAP]	29
Meets Grosz, Departs 19 Apr [MTI]	29
Finnish Foreign Minister Makes Working Visit [MTI]	29
Begins Talks With Varkonyi [MTI]	29
Meets Grosz 15 April [MTI]	30
Discusses Restructuring With Nemeth [MTI]	30
Interviewed on Neutrality, USSR [Budapest Radio]	30
Departs Budapest 16 April [MTI]	31
Agreement With FRG on Munich, Pecs Consulates [MTI]	31
Economic Statistics for January, February [MTI]	31

POLAND

Bush Announces Policy 'Free of Discrimination' [TRYBUNA LUDU 18 Apr]	32
Walesa Explains Reasons for Rome Visit [Warsaw TV]	32
Finnish President Koivisto on Official Visit	32
Honored at Dinner [PAP]	32
Addressed by Jaruzelski [PAP]	33
Roundup of Visit [PAP]	33
French Foreign Minister Dumas Visits	35
Interviewed on Arrival [Warsaw TV]	35
Comments on Relations [PAP]	35
Spokesman on Dumas Visit [PAP]	36
Foreign Trade Minister Returns From Italy [PAP]	36
Socialist Activists Acquitted After 40 Years [PAP]	36
Farmers Solidarity Registered in Warsaw [PAP]	37
Economic Committee on Roundtable Agreements [PAP]	37
Rakowski Chairs Meeting on Foreign Debt [PAP]	37
Peasants Party Presidium Discusses Elections [PAP]	37
Katyn Soil Deposited in Unknown Soldier's Tomb [PAP]	37
Democratic Party Chairman Jozwiak Profiled [PAP]	38
Michnik Comments on Roundtable Talks, Reforms [Hamburg DER SPIEGEL 17 Apr]	38

ROMANIA

Grand National Assembly Session Opens 17 April	40
Ceausescu, Dascalescu Speak [Bucharest Radio]	40
Further on Ceausescu Speech [SCINTEIA 18 Apr]	41
Law on Territorial Organization [AGERPRES]	41
Session Ends; Bills Adopted [Bucharest Radio]	42
Stoian Welcomes SED's Axen in Bucharest [ADN]	43
Romanian Swimmer Seeks Asylum in France [AFP]	44
SDUO Plenary Meeting Discusses Plan Targets [AGERPRES]	44
Ceausescu Greeted Kim Il-sung on Birthday [AGERPRES]	44
Leaders' Public Appearances 8-14 April	45

YUGOSLAVIA

LCY Plenum Continues, Outlines Next Congress	46
Suvar Addresses Session [TANJUG]	46
Suvar To Lead Preparations [TANJUG]	48
Decision Follows Confrontation [TANJUG]	49

Suvar Addresses BORBA, Requests Publication [BORBA 18 Apr]	49
Commentary Attacks Suvar's Croat Plenum Speech [Radevic in POLITIKA 16 Apr]	50
Popovski Chairs Assembly Joint Session [TANJUG]	51
Election Bill Criticized by Socialist Alliance [TANJUG]	51
Milosevic Views Social Reform in New Publication [TANJUG]	52
Platform Established for IMF Negotiations [TANJUG]	52
Loncar on Establishing Closer Ties With EC [TANJUG]	52
Loncar Meets With Belgian Prime Minister [TANJUG]	53
Loncar-Tindemans Talks Continue [TANJUG]	53
Kosovo SAWP Ousts 9 Presidium Members [TANJUG]	54
Albanians Appeal Against Constitutional Changes [TANJUG]	54
Document Disseminated on Kosovo Situation [TANJUG]	55
Stanovnik Defends Right to Self-Determination [TANJUG]	55
Serbia's Jovic on Albanians' 'Campaign' [TANJUG]	56
Serbian Journalists Rebuke VJESNIK Reporter [BORBA 14 Apr]	56
Serbian Internationality Committee Meets [TANJUG]	56
Berberovic Comments on 'Kecmanovic Case' [BORBA 18 Apr]	57
Montenegrin, Tatar Premiers Discuss Ties [TANJUG]	57
Yugoslav Islands Now Accessible to Foreigners [TANJUG]	57
Supreme Court Lifts Ban on START Magazine [TANJUG]	58
Khomeyni Institutes Charges Against Journalists [BORBA 14 Apr]	58
Prosecutor's Office Issues Data on Crime in 1988 [BORBA 1 Apr]	58

Daily on 'Balkanization' of Yugoslavia
AU1804141089 Tirana ATA in English
0900 GMT 18 Apr 89

["Serb Nationalism and Danger of Yugoslavia's Balkanization"—ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 18 (ATA)—Under the above title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carried today an article by Prof. Sofokli Lazri. It says among the other things:

As soon as a resolution condemning the national oppression of the Albanians in Yugoslavia was put forth at the European Parliament in Strasbourg, Serbia's interior minister mounted the rostrum of the assembly of its republic to declare a sensational discovery. According to him, only 12 hours before the European deputies took their seats in the Parliament, and precisely at 2230, when all the Albanians were closed at home, as ordered by the law of the state of emergency, in the main squares of Pristina there were found some leaflets that had shaken even the Serbian chief policeman. They have allegedly been, not political proclamations, as one might think, but real manifestos of terrorism. According to the Serbian minister, these leaflets, attributed to the Albanians, call for murders, fires, sabotages, and destructions. To comment on this news, which would shake Europe, as it shook Belgrade too, a Serbian reporter appeared on television as the most well-informed among his colleagues. He said that those opposing Serbian domination in Kosovo demand neither national rights, nor democracy, nor equality, they demand nothing. They, he declared very seriously, are "fundamentalist terrorists."

There are many banalities, slanders, and fantasies in this farce that make one laugh. But what comes more and more into light is the fact that the Yugoslav leaders do not know what to do to defend and justify their policy on Kosovo, already exposed and condemned by the international public opinion. Interesting are also the acrobatics of the Yugoslav propaganda, its arguments and theses to prove that the events in Kosovo are allegedly foreign interference. Once they said that they are instigated by Albania. As this propaganda thesis was not proved, they said that Albania allegedly collaborates with Saudi Arabia and the American CIA which as they in Belgrade insisted upon, plotted to destroy Yugoslavia. But this thesis too was put aside, not only because it was unbelievable, but they had forgotten that America possesses the dollars and Saudi Arabia the oil that crisis-ridden Yugoslavia is so much in need of. They found out a better thesis: The events in Kosovo are allegedly organized by international mafia and drug-traffickers.

But when this thesis too did not yield results, someone in the Serbian staff who leads the war in Kosovo thought of inventing another external factor that "manipulates" the Albanian masses. They ought to be the Muslim fundamentalists.

One may say, how the miners, peasants, intellectuals, pupils, women, children, a whole people became terrorists in a night? But, didn't the great master of fascist propaganda, Goebbels, used to say: Lie as much as you can because something remains?

The chauvinistic fevers lead to strange deliriums. But, now they are also leading to monstrous plans. It is clearly coming out that in order to prove that the struggle the Albanians are waging in defense of their national and democratic rights is allegedly terrorism, the Belgrade's Serb authorities want, not only to justify why they assassinated scores of Kosovo boys, girls and children, but also to stir up and provoke, by all manner of means, special cases for killings, burnings and different sabotages.

Further on, after stressing that the deliberate and coordinated provocations are in the daily practice of the Yugoslav organs, the author points out that it has now been proved in many a case. A justification was needed to fire at the Kosovo demonstrators and two killed policemen were found, one Albanian and another Serb, both from Kosovo. Now, it is the need of defending the thesis of terrorism of the Albanians and, as on order, there started to be seen acts of sabotage, such as fires, cable-cutting, even in the northern republics, as was the case of a bomb explosion in the offices of the Serb correspondents in Osijek. Nothing was said on this case who did it and the Albanians were not accused. Perhaps what happened in Osijek is an act belonging to another plan and aims at another nationality. Further on the author underscores:

The Albanians are not and have never been terrorists. Their century-long history, as tragic as glorious, has taught and convinced them that this is not the best way to protect their rights. They in Kosovo are making their demands legal, according to the juridical norms and the practice accepted in Yugoslavia. They opposed the constitutional changes, which curbed their autonomy and denied them of many national and democratic rights, in regular meetings organized by the local party and power organs, they opposed them in the petitions which were accepted by the supreme federation organs, they opposed them in the press, spoke openly at the meetings of the CC [Central Committee] of the LCY [League of Communists of Yugoslavia], in the regional assembly, in the republican and the federal ones. They demanded legal ways for an open, equal and civilized dialogue, but they were oppressed through tanks.

The Albanians want legality and democracy, because they want their just demands be heard of by the peoples of Yugoslavia, be heard of by the wide public opinion, which might judge of whether they are right or not. The Serb leadership which has taken the reins, wants to make them go in illegality, because it fears an open confrontation and dialogue, it fears democracy because it wants that no witnesses testify to crime and oppression be justified. Now, in Kosovo it is occurring a process which

reminds one of the darkest periods of ancient Yugoslavia. All of them who, in public meetings, have opposed the constitutional changes have said something in the legal press, but that has not been to the liking of the Belgrade authorities and are considered as criminals, are imprisoned and dismissed and a real massacre is executed towards the Albanian intelligentsia and all those who have publicly denounced the national oppression or those who have protected the human rights.

In order to offend more the people, obscure police chiefs such as Rahman Morina, such people with no ground as Husamedin Azemi, bailiffs who have lived by offending his compatriots such as Ali Sukrija or some mummy as Sinan Hasani who nobody knows which epoch he belongs to, are becoming pashas and received in the palaces of the rulers in Belgrade just like the vassal knjazes [mediaeval princes] of Serbia were once received.

The irony, but also the greatest comedy is that such people are presented before the world as authentic representatives of the Albanians, as testimonies to the Albanians' rights allegedly to occupy the highest state and party posts of Yugoslavia, moreover as the most perfect model of that new leader with vast visions, not only Yugoslav but European as well. And what to say. Yugoslavia is allegedly too lucky to have such people in the lead at these moments, when it wants to get rid of the ancient Balkan traditions and join civilized Europe, when it wants to be at the head of new nations to replace the old order.

In Belgrade many political schemes might be concocted, many propaganda theses might be invented, police actions and military measures might be undertaken. But Kosovo cannot be tranquilized and its problems cannot be solved through violence and propaganda. A people who are born and have fallen in struggle to defend their national rights, who have resisted and triumphed over the century-long attempts of invaders of all kinds to assimilate them, a people conscious of their history, traditions, culture, originality and identity cannot be subdued and knelt down. Their moral force is greater than that of the tanks and policemen dispatched from Belgrade. Only the establishment of justice and equality, getting rid of national discrimination and the observation of rules of democracy can bring about tranquility in Kosovo, trust and understanding, which are indispensable conditions for a normal and civilised coexistence of the peoples of Yugoslavia.

Those who run the country's destinies in Yugoslavia ought to have understood by now that our time is no longer that of the conquistadors, colonisers, of the exploitation and assimilation of the peoples. We live in the epoch when all the continents are awakening, all the peoples are enhancing their national and social consciousness, when the international relations are being

democratised. To run against these currents, as it is actually happening in Yugoslavia, is not only anachronistic, but also very dangerous.

The national prewar and postwar policy pursued in Yugoslavia has been the main source of the misfortunes that have occurred there. It is a fact that the failure of the first Yugoslavia, the terrible tragedies that occurred during the fascist occupation, were a result of the policy of national oppression pursued by the Serbian bourgeoisie and monarchy; even the grave situations it is experiencing today too are in the first place a result of the revival and the appearance on the Yugoslav political scene of the old Serbian nationalism, known for its aggressiveness, its hegemonic and dictatorial tendencies.

Now it has started its march to establish its domination over the whole Yugoslavia. It is of no importance whether they will attain it by dispatching to the disobedient regions the fanatic Serbian demonstrators to overthrow "the bureaucratized leaders" as they did in Vojvodina and Montenegro, or through the special police units and army tanks to fight against the "separatists" and establish the order, as they did in Kosovo. The political motivations can be found and created. The propaganda campaign to characterize the Slovenians as "separatists" and "anti-Serbs" is being intensified with each passing day, just like it is instigated even that against the "bureaucratized" leadership of Croatia or against Bosnia's "corrupted" one.

Aren't the Croats and Slovenians doing the same "fatal mistake" as the Albanians by opposing Milosevic's ultimatum for an extraordinary congress of the LCY and for turning down the constitutional concepts of the federation, based on the AVNOJ [Antifascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] principles?

Speaking at the CC of the LC of Serbia on the coming congress of the LCY, Milosevic openly stated: "Those who think that after becoming a unique state Serbia will pass on to the positions of defending the status quo and will be against the changes to the Constitution of 1974, are deceived." Hence, it is clear that the Serbian nationalists know what they must do to expand their domination over the whole country, with what means and at what time. But what they do not know yet is in what way they are going to maintain their domination. Adventure, of whatever nature it be, marches towards the unknown, it is always irrational.

The nationalistic euphoria, which is actually swept over Serbia's leadership, has darkened the troubled reason, logic. They think that force and violence can arrange everything, that absolute power solves all problems. But they do not think how many jails are needed to lodge the opponents of Big Serbia, how many policemen are needed to disperse the demonstrators, how many soldiers are needed to guarantee the order in the suburbs of the empire. They do not think of how effective may be an economy based on stick and compulsory work, as it is

practised in Kosovo at present, and above all, do not think of the consequences of the ill ideology of national hatred they preach, the political confrontation with all and for everything they apply, they do not think of the consequences to be brought about by the changes they intend to make in the relations of their country with foreign countries. Yugoslavia is a multinational state that history has obliged its peoples to live together under one shelter. The problem is how to live. The alternative put forward by Milosevic and its nationalist clan is catastrophic. There is no need for many calculations and suppositions. The signs of what is going to happen are apparent since now, in the general aggravation of the numerous conflicts and crises that have Yugoslavia in their grip.

Some days ago, the LCY president, Stipe Suvar, stated in Zagreb that "a Yugoslavia in which democracy exists only in some parts, whereas gunshots and bloodshed prevail in some others, is inconceivable." He is right and is saying an incontestable truth. But it is still only half of the truth. The other part is that as long as the Albanians will not have the same rights with the other nations, there will not exist a Yugoslavia of AVNOJ, he will be fighting for, as he says, unless the injustice done to Kosovo is not remedied, that injustice will be extended if not today tomorrow, in his Croatia too, in the whole Yugoslavia. [sentence as received]

The equality of nations and their consensus as legislation for the solution of common problems, the political and economic democracy, the elimination of the possibility of hegemony as a nation above the others, are the fundamental conditions for a multinational state and the sole basis for its progress.

A "Balkanization" of the multinational Yugoslavia for the central position it holds in the Balkans would have been a misfortune, not only for its peoples, but it would gravely hit even those processes of rapprochement and collaboration that have commenced in this region, for those positive efforts done to overcome the old feuds and conflicts which have applied this bad name to it in the past.

The Yugoslav leaders would better reflect over the fact where are they leading their country to, what is the role Yugoslavia will play in Europe, instead of attacking the others for "interference in the home affairs," of "not knowing the reality," and "ill-will." Is it going to fight for peace and general security, or will it be turned into a ground of interferences and confrontations of the foreign powers, into a hearth of unrest in the Balkans and broader?

Alia Greets Syria's Al-Asad on National Day
AU1604142889 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian
1330 GMT 16 Apr 89

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following greetings telegram to Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arabic Republic:

The anniversary of Syria's declaration of independence gives me pleasure, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and my own behalf, of sending you sincere greetings, and through you best wishes to the friendly Syrian people for their well-being and the continual development of their homeland's prosperity.

I express the conviction that the friendly relations between Albania and Syria will develop further in the mutual interest of our two countries.

Dailies Honor Hoxha on Anniversary of Death
AU1104122489 Tirana ATA in English 0841 GMT
11 Apr 89

["Country's Nonstop Progress—Great Homage to Enver Hoxha—Editorial of the Newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT"—ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 11 (ATA)—Today's press carries editorials, articles, and special pages devoted to April 11, the day when the leader of the party and people, their glorious and legendary leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha, separated from their fold. On this occasion, it expresses the profound veneration and homage the whole party and people pay to the founder of the party, state, and the new Albania, the distinguished man of the Albanian nation.

The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes among others in its editorial, there is no special day for homage and veneration for distinguished leaders as Enver Hoxha, who have left the people and country the immortal heritage of the all-sided revolutionary activity. Every hour and day, through the work and struggle for the great cause of the country's socialist construction, every communist, cadre, and working people bows with profound respect and great gratitude before his immortal deed.

It is already fostered in the consciousness of everyone the valuable lesson of Comrade Ramiz Alia that the country's non stop development is the greatest veneration for the revolutionary life and immortal deed of Enver Hoxha. The synthesis of the great veneration of the people for Enver Hoxha is the powerful movement "Standard Bearers of the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, Fighters of Implementing the Decisions of the 9th Congress of the Party," which has swept over all our working masses.

This year our party and people, ZERI I POPULLIT stresses, celebrate magnificently the 45th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution. Our people link this memorable historic victory, for which they shed torrents of blood, with the name of Enver Hoxha, with his struggle for the founding of the Communist Party of Albania (today the Albanian Workers Party), which rose the people on foot in struggle for the liberation of the country and its introduction on the road of the independent economic

and cultural development, on the road of socialism. As founder of the party and legendary commander of the Antifascist National Liberation War, as promoter and farsighted leader of the deep-going socioeconomic transformations, Enver Hoxha embodied the virtues of a communist revolutionary, of a great statesman, and ardent patriot, of the man whose mind and heart worked as rarely anyone else for the emancipation of the society, the ardent internationalist and front-rank fighter who devoted everything to the defense and creative development of our triumphant ideology, Marxism-Leninism. The high qualities characterizing the polyedric figure of Enver Hoxha are wonderfully reflected in the party documents issued over the last four years, in Comrade Ramiz Alia's speeches, and his great and remarkable contribution as architect of the new socialist Albania, of all the magnificent victories, are skillfully engraved in them. Applying in a creative way the Marxist-Leninist doctrine in Albania, he showed the vigor of socialism, he showed that this is the only social order with a future, the only alternative to get rid of oppression and exploitation of man by man.

At present, socialist Albania, ZERI I POPULLIT points out, with its correct principled and independent, internal and foreign policy, honored and respected by all the progressive forces in the world.

Its authority and prestige are inseparable from that principled struggle that Comrade Enver Hoxha waged for decades on end against Yugoslav, Khrushchevite,

and Chinese modern revisionism, etc. It is also inseparable from the consistent struggle our party has waged and is waging against the superpowers and world reaction. Socialist Albania has been and will be resolute in its struggle against U.S. and Soviet imperialism, against reaction and revisionism, just as it has been and will be defender of international peace and security, in solidarity with and supporter of the peoples fighting for their freedom and independence, for democracy and social progress.

The Albanian people and their Workers Party will always march on the road of Enver Hoxha. Albania will always flourish progress as Enver wished, it will always remain a red fortress of socialism, a country of free and independent people.

Enver Hoxha, the newspaper BASHKIMI writes, has been and is always with the people. Comrade Enver Hoxha's contacts with the people, the editorial of this newspaper underlines, are a great inspiring school, which will assume new values also during the election campaign to the people's councils and courts, due on May 7 this year.

Enver Hoxha was a glorious leader of the Albanian working class, which he described as "the class that sets the tone to the whole life of the country," the newspaper PUNA writes in its editorial. Comrade Enver Hoxha's hand, the great care of the party and its leader, Comrade Ramiz Alia, are always to be found in shaping, educating, and tempering of the working class.

Prosecutor's Office Announces Kolev's Release
AU1904183189 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
1730 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Announcement by the chief prosecutor's office:

In reference to a petition submitted by the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Bulgaria, which was signed by its chairman, Konstantin Tellalov, and concerning the verdict of the Stara Zagora Rayon Court of Justice according to which Nikolay Ganchev Kolev of Stara Zagora was forced to establish his residence in Bobov Dol, the chief prosecutor's office has investigated the case.

As a result of the investigation, the chief prosecutor's office ordered the Stara Zagora Okrug prosecutor to review the verdict of the Okrug court and to rescind the decision.

The decision on the forced residence has been canceled by the prosecutor, and Nikolay Kolev has returned to his hometown.

Paper Reports Zhivkov-Grosz 17 April Talks
AU1904110189 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO
in Bulgarian 18 Apr 89 pp 1, 2

[Report by Goran Gotev and Stanislav Drumeshki:
"Cooperation Along the Road of Changes"]

[Text] "I cordially greet you"—with these words Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] and State Council chairman, greeted Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP], at the entrance of the Boyana residence. Later, when the two first leaders faced the battery of photographers and television reporters, the distinguished Hungarian guest imparted his excellent impressions of the residence and the People's Palace of Culture, which he had visited as first secretary of the MSZMP Budapest City Committee when it was a construction site.

The conversation between the two leaders, which began during the first moments of the meeting, continued for more than 2 hours.

Comrade Karoly Grosz expressed most cordial gratitude for the invitation addressed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov to make this first visit to Bulgaria as MSZMP general secretary, and made an exceptionally high assessment of the relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples. He conveyed cordial greetings and wishes to the first Bulgarian leader and our people on behalf of Janos Kadar, MSZMP president.

Karoly Grosz spoke in detail about the tasks the MSZMP is solving at present in the spheres of the economy and political and social life, in putting the reforms into effect.

More specifically, he spoke about the complex economic problems Hungary is facing, and about the political reform now developing in the country. He also spoke about the work and decisions of the recent MSZMP Central Committee Plenum, which made significant personnel changes in the party leadership.

Speaking about Hungarian foreign policy, the MSZMP general secretary spoke about Hungary's actions within the socialist community, its willingness to strengthen CEMA, and its economic contacts with the EEC and other countries.

Assessing the high level of bilateral relations, Karoly Grosz expressed his conviction that much can still be done to achieve greater progress in the sphere of economic cooperation. In this context, he expressed the conviction that the present meeting will give a new impetus to comprehensively developing Bulgarian-Hungarian relations.

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Politburo, and the Bulgarian people, Comrade Todor Zhivkov greeted Comrade Karoly Grosz on his first visit to Bulgaria as MSZMP general secretary.

The first Bulgarian leader briefed the distinguished Hungarian guest on the political and labor activity in Bulgaria related to implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress, the BCP National Conference, and the BCP Central Committee July Plenum, and on the essence of the July concept, which inspires the thoughts and actions of the Communists and all working people. Comrade Todor Zhivkov also spoke about the profound transformations in the economy related to the company-based organization, the changes in the political superstructure, restructuring in the sphere of culture, the congresses of the scientific and creative unions, and the future actions of the party and society along the road of renewal.

Expressing the opinion that, to a large extent, the transformations taking place in the economies of Bulgaria and Hungary follow the same direction, the first Bulgarian leader pointed out that this creates conditions for further perfecting the economic contacts and utilizing modern forms of cooperation in our bilateral relations, such as production sharing, direct relations between producers, and a joint appearance in third markets. More specifically, he spoke about the necessity of reforming and strengthening CEMA. We, the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee pointed out, will develop contacts with the EEC and other countries, and will construct the common European home. However, relations with the socialist countries will be the basis of our economic relations, and therefore we must turn CEMA into an efficient organ of our future economic development.

The first Bulgarian leader also spoke about socialist internationalism under the conditions of the new political thinking.

Comrade Karoly Grosz expressed his gratitude for the cordial and frank talk, and expressed his willingness to conduct future meetings with Comrade Todor Zhivkov at which they can exchange opinions on the situation in the world and in their two countries.

The two leaders stressed that the first visit of the MSZMP general secretary to Bulgaria is taking place in an atmosphere of great cordiality. There are no unsolved problems between our two countries. Our achievements in bilateral relations merit a high assessment, while the present talks will give a new and powerful impetus to further expanding and strengthening comprehensive cooperation between the BCP and the MSZMP, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic, and between the friendly Bulgarian and Hungarian peoples.

Bulgarian-Hungarian talks took place after the meeting between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Karoly Grosz. For the Bulgarian side the talks were attended by Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary; Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; responsible associates of the BCP Central Committee; and Venelin Kotsev, Bulgarian ambassador to Hungary. For the Hungarian side the talks were attended by Pal Ivanyi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary; Geza Kotaly, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and head of the MSZMP Central Committee "International Party Relations" Department; and Sandor Simics, Hungarian ambassador to Bulgaria.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Karoly Grosz briefed the two delegations on their summit talk, while the members of the delegations briefed them on the agreements they reached. Special attention was devoted to the possibilities of further developing Bulgarian-Hungarian economic cooperation.

Some topical international issues of mutual interests were also discussed.

Leaders at Zhivkov-Grosz Luncheon

*AU1904070389 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA
in Bulgarian 18 Apr p 1*

[Text] On 17 April Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council, gave a luncheon in honor of Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. The luncheon was attended by Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Panev, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stochkov, Petko Danchev, Petur Dyulgerov, Nacho Papazov, Vasil Tsanov, Dimitur Stanishev, and the Hungarian officials taking part in the summit meeting.

Danish Prime Minister Makes Official Visit

Zhivkov Receives Schluter

*AU1904122089 Sofia BTA in English
1201 GMT 19 Apr 89*

[Text] Sofia, April 19 (BTA)—State Council President Mr Todor Zhivkov received Mr Poul Schluter, prime minister of Denmark, who is on an official visit to this country.

The Bulgarian state leader informed the guest in detail of the realization of the July concept for the further construction of socialism in this country. Stressing the importance of the great changes under way in Bulgaria in all spheres of sociopolitical life, Mr Todor Zhivkov noted the existence of new opportunities for broadening and deepening of the Bulgaro-Danish cooperation.

The joint desire for further development of the mutual relations was expressed at the meeting. The sides stressed the importance of the bilateral contacts in the context of the Helsinki process.

Discussing international issues, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Poul Schluter pointed out that the most important task at present is the strengthening of peace in the world, of security and trust, of the mutually advantageous cooperation in Europe.

Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, also took part in the talk.

Schluter's Activities Reported

*AU1904200089 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
1900 GMT 19 Apr 89*

[Excerpts] On the 2d day of his visit to our country, Poul Schluter, prime minister of the Kingdom of Denmark, was acquainted with our capital's sociopolitical and economic development, and went sightseeing, accompanied by Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The guest visited kindergarten No 77, which is named after Hans Christian Andersen. [passage omitted]

The Danish prime minister then visited the metal-cutting machines combine. [passage omitted]

This evening Poul Schluter gave a reception at the Balkan Hotel which was attended by Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council; by members of the State Council, ministers, representatives of socioeconomic and public organizations, and cultural figures. It was also attended by the Danish officials accompanying Poul Schluter and the members of the Danish business delegation visiting our country.

Atanasov, Schluter End Talks

AU2004093389 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
0900 GMT 20 Apr 89

[Text] The final talks between Council of Ministers Chairman Georgi Atanasov and Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter took place this morning. Afterwards, in the presence of the two government leaders, Nikolay Dylgerov, chairman of the Environmental Protection Committee under the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and Lone Dybkjaer, Danish minister of the environment, signed a protocol on cooperation in the field of environmental protection.

At the moment, Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter is giving a news conference for Bulgarian and foreign journalists in the People's Palace of Culture in Sofia. We will inform you in our evening news roundup about the main questions covered by this news conference, which our own representatives are also attending.

Tanchev Receives Danish Environment Minister

AU1904195989 Sofia BTA in English
1831 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Sofia, April 19 (BTA)—Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (BZNS), first deputy-president of the State Council received today Ms Lone Dybkjaer, distinguished figure of the Liberal Party Venstre and minister of environment.

They discussed the possibilities for deepening the traditional friendly relations between the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and the Liberal Party Venstre.

In the talks the significance was stressed of the ecological forum which will take place in Sofia this fall after a resolution of the Vienna meeting.

It was stressed that the new political thinking and the peace strategy of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty countries are opening new possibilities for uniting agrarian and other democratic parties and organization in support of the struggle for a nuclear-free world and democratic international order.

National Assembly Session Scheduled for 9 May

AU1904192189 Sofia BTA in English
1751 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Sofia, April 19 (BTA)—The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria convenes the Ninth National Assembly at a tenth session on May 9, 1989.

Central Committee Greets LCY on Anniversary

AU1904191789 Sofia BTA in English
1729 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Sofia April 19 (BTA)—The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party has cabled greetings to the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the party of Yugoslav Communists.

The cable stresses the role of the Yugoslav Communist Party as an organizer of the Yugoslav peoples' anti-fascist struggle for liberation and as a leading ideological and political force in the socialist reforms and in building a self-governing society, in asserting Yugoslavia as an authoritative member of the Non-aligned Movement.

"Ever since the communist movement in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia has been making its first steps, the two fraternal parties established close contacts and interaction. In the conditions of socialism, the ties and cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia turned into an important factor of the successful promotion of the overall Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations, of building confidence and amity between the peoples of the two neighbouring socialist countries. We are pleased to see an intensified inter-party dialogue, a wider and more regular exchange of views and sharing of experience on solving topical problems in the construction of socialism, based on mutual respect and on respect for the distinctive road of each party and country," the cable reads.

Food Supply Problems, Agrarian Reform Discussed

AU1804132489 Sofia POGLED in Bulgarian No 16,
17 Apr 89 pp 1, 8-9

[Article by Chavdar Krumov and Lenko Beshev:
"Concern About Our Daily Meals"]

[Excerpts] We are certainly justified in stating that weather forecasts are the most popular radio and television programs for our agricultural workers. Their concern is totally justified, because the late spring cold and early morning frosts, as well as droughts during the summer season are likely to destroy their hopes for a good harvest.

Nevertheless, perfect weather is by far not the only precondition for a rich fruit and vegetable harvest—several other things are required in this connection.

On the positive side, we can still rely on valuable traditions in vegetable and fruit growing (or is it really necessary to recall that the skills and production methods of Bulgarian gardeners have earned a century-old reputation all over Europe?); our soil and climatic conditions are favorable (all crops with the exception of

bananas, coffee, and other exotic agricultural products grow in our country); we produce high quality varieties of crops and our scientific cadres and specialists are well trained.

On the negative side, however, we suffer from a shortage of highly productive agricultural equipment (for the time being, we need approximately 10,000 planting and handling machines, tool carriers, small tractors, drills, trailers, and so forth). The proportion of manual labor is still up to 90 percent in the cultivation of certain crops. Cold stores in large agricultural centers and villages are in short supply, as a result of which the production of private farmers is fed to the hens instead of being purchased to the last gram. Shortage of manpower is still a problem (only 1.6 percent of those engaged in agriculture are below the age of 20, while 25 percent are over 60! This explains why other strata of the population have to be "mobilized" for the autumn harvest every year!). Polyethylene materials and fuel for hothouses are in short supply and the same applies to plant protection substances. Orchards and vineyard plots are diminishing from year to year....

The varieties of fruit and vegetables available to Bulgarian citizens are dwindling from year to year—despite the recommendations of physicians and nutritional specialists. Why is this so and how long will we justify this situation by blaming the "whims of nature" which certainly exist? [passage omitted]

The introduction of the land leasing and piece-work system is the most promising measure to improve the situation, because under this system the interests of the state coincide with the interests of the producer, and if he obtains an appropriate price for his goods, we may expect a partial solution of the problems in this sphere within the forthcoming years. We should not forget that 20 percent of our country's working population is engaged in agriculture, without being able to carry out the necessary amount of high-quality work. In Denmark, for example, only 6 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture, but the state obtains three times as much production as is necessary to cover the needs of the domestic market.

In our country, however, if a year has been dry this results in a shortage of fruit and vegetables. If the following year is rainy, the shortage continues. The third year may have produced an enviable harvest, nevertheless we see interminable lines in front of the stores. The reason is that either the harvest was not gathered at all or, as a result of the "nationwide efforts of schoolchildren, pensioners, soldiers, students, and white-collar workers who assisted in the harvest" large amounts of the harvested fruit and vegetables were wasted.

It is evident that the reasons should be sought elsewhere. It will be difficult to achieve an upsurge in agricultural production as a whole and in growing and processing sufficient amounts of fruit and vegetables, in particular,

without fundamental changes in the production relations of our rural areas. The slogan "give the land to the peasants" should be finally implemented in real life. The land must belong to the people who cultivate it. Sufficient methods exist for the implementation of this goal, such as: the revival of labor cooperative agricultural farms, the system of land leasing and delivery quotas, private farming. All these economic methods are well-known in theory, and from the political point of view they have been included in several party documents. The problem is that numerous civil servants are hostile to them. This is what prevents the working peasants from becoming true farmers, namely, truly independent. This means that they should be free to decide what and how much to produce, and to whom they sell their production. This is the reason why the peasants should be freed from all kinds of "bosses" who order them about, sometimes cheat them and, in the final account, even exploit them. In doing so they are suppressing the peasants' interest in producing a larger amount of cheaper, high-quality fruit and vegetables. This is most evidently confirmed by the very existence of the Bulgarplod state monopoly, which is unable to cope with its social tasks. There is even more: It is inexplicable that, in connection with the fruit and vegetable trade in which other countries are "minting coins," namely are earning more than a lot, Bulgarplod needs annual subsidies amounting to millions of leva.

Prosecutor's Office Discusses Crime Situation
AU1704151989 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO
in Bulgarian 14 Apr 89

[Report by Tsvetana Tosheva and Petur Raykov: "The Current Crime Situation, Violations of Law, and Work Under Present Circumstances"]

[Excerpts] An expanded session of the Chief Prosecutor's Office Collegium was held on 13 April 1989. A report by Chief Prosecutor Vasil Mruchkov on the work of the Chief Prosecutor's Office in 1988 and on its upcoming tasks was submitted to the session.

Okrug and rayon prosecutors and their deputies, as well as representatives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Court of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the State and People's Control Committee, the Supreme Court of Arbitration, and the Central Council of the Bar, as well as delegates from other official organs, participated in the session.

At the session, the 1988 activities of prosecution organs under conditions of the incipient practical implementation of restructuring in our society and their activities in implementing the party's July concept were discussed in a critical and self-critical spirit. [passage omitted]

The problems related to the work of the Prosecutor's Office were discussed in light of certain negative trends observed in our country's general legal situation in 1988. The number of registered crimes increased from 60,464

in 1987 to 62,086 in 1988, 52,473 of them being common crimes while 9,613 are economic crimes. According to the report, crime detection is becoming increasingly difficult. The proportion of punished crimes against socialist property is the highest. These crimes represent 21 percent of the total crimes registered in the country. Encroachments on private property are increasing at the same time. They represented approximately 19 percent of all registered crimes in 1988. Cases of major and well-organized thefts of public and social property are increasing. The average amount of public property stolen by individuals has increased to 577 leva, while the value of stolen private property amounts to 6,569 leva during the period under review. Burglaries and organized robberies involving lonely elderly people, which are difficult to detect, as well as attempted economic crimes and an increasing number of premeditated murders represent a serious problem.

The financial losses as a result of detected economic crimes amount to more than 50 million leva. At the same time, however, the amount of financial losses resulting from crimes that have subsequently been recovered is increasing—namely, 65 percent in 1988 as compared with 48.7 percent in 1987.

Along with this, the number of violations of law in economic organizations is increasing. The economic organizations are where citizens are most closely and frequently in touch with state authorities in exercising their rights and obligations. Legal documents related to economic activities are frequently violated. According to the results of investigations carried out by the Prosecutor's Office, a total of 64,532 breaches of law were established in 1988 in this sphere, the majority of which occurred in the domestic trade, agricultural, forestry, and industrial sectors.

This situation and the process of our country's fundamental innovation urgently demand that the Prosecutor's Office thoroughly restructure its practical work. [passage omitted]

The activities of the Prosecutor's Office in connection with supervising and directing preliminary investigation procedures should focus on the even better detection of all crimes, since undetected crimes as such represent an incentive for criminal activities and an "additional crime-generating factor."

The speed in implementing penal measures has improved. At the same time, however frequent cases occur where, as a result of inefficient organization in the prosecutors' work, the period from the detection of the crime to its punishment is unjustifiably prolonged. The prosecutor's offices have submitted to the law courts 20,388 indictment acts involving 27,626 defendants. [passage omitted]

The role of prosecutor's offices in neutralizing the early criminal activities of young people is considerable.

Half of all sentenced defendants are young people from 14 to 29. Minors represent 7.1 percent of this group, while young people 18 to 29 represent 41.7 percent.

In 1988 particular attention was devoted to the supervision of legal order in the economic management sector, according to the chief prosecutor's report. As a result of the introduction of self-management and company-based organization, numerous complicated and delicate questions emerged in connection with the general supervisory tasks of the prosecution. Some of these cases are connected with expanding the general legal education and economic training of prosecutors. Increasing attention should henceforth be devoted to the correct application of legal documents according to law. This applies to documents most closely related to the restructuring process, such as the Decree on Economic Activity and the Code of Regulations on Applying the Economic Activity Decree, as well as Letter No 35 of the Council of Ministers published in 1987 and Letter No 4 of the Council of Ministers published in 1988, and others.

Legality in the economic sector requires that prosecutors be well aware of their jurisdiction in connection with company-based organizations, such as those related to rescinding decisions of the shareholders' general assembly and of the managing board which do not conform to law or to statute, and to rescinding documents and decisions of state, economic, and other organs which are do conform to the Decree on Economic Activity. [passage omitted]

With their high standard of professionalism, the prosecution organs, aware of their great responsibility to society and to the state, will contribute to asserting the role, place, and prestige of prosecution for an even more efficient struggle against negative phenomena in our life, so that they may contribute even more efficiently to the citizens' socialist education and to the implementation of the restructuring process through the consolidation of socialist legality.

Drug Smugglers, Heroin Caught at Border

*AU1904142089 Sofia BTA in English
1353 GMT 19 Apr 89*

[Text] April 19 (BTA)—Last night at the Kapitan Andreevo border check point an attempt to smuggle through Bulgaria to Western Europe 13.5 kilos of heroin was prevented.

The drug was hidden in a BMW car with a West German registration, driven by a Turkish citizen, travelling with his girlfriend.

An inquiry is in progress.

PLO's 'Arafat Arrives on 'Short' Visit
*LD1904175389 Prague CTK in English 1558 GMT
19 Apr 89*

[Text] Prague April 19 (CTK)—Palestine Liberation Organization Executive Committee Chairman and Palestine President Yasir 'Arafat arrived here today for a short working visit.

He was welcomed at the Prague Ruzyně Airport by Czechoslovak officials as well as a delegation of the Communist Party of Israel, currently on a working visit to Czechoslovakia, headed by the party's General Secretary Me'ir Vilner.

Papers Note Anniversary of Dubcek's Ouster
AU1904165789

[Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 17 April, on page 3 in each instance, both carry a 3,200-word article by Vladimir Gerloch, Jiri Kohout, and Jaroslav Kojzar entitled "Precious Experience." The article is devoted to the 20th anniversary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee session of 17 April 1969, which replaced Alexander Dubcek with Gustav Husak as first secretary.

The authors open the article by saying that the Central Committee meeting of April 1969 "opened up a new stage of struggle for the party's return to the positions of Marxism-Leninism and for leading Czechoslovak society out of the series of crisis situations into which it had been dragged by right-wing forces by their post-January [1968] policy. The crucial prerequisites were established at it for their ultimate defeat, for the solution of the internal party crisis, and for the consolidation of the situation in the party and in society."

The authors go on to characterize the situation in the country between August 1968 and April 1969. They say that the right wing could no longer expect to take over power by "peaceful" means and that it therefore opted for "new tactics." Part of these tactics, they say, were "pressure actions aimed at disturbing calm in the country, disrupting the ties of alliance, disrupting production, rousing further emotions, and possibly even inciting direct confrontations that would exacerbate the so-called Czechoslovak problem even more." In this context they mention the "pressure actions" directed against the resolution of the November 1968 session of the CPCZ Central Committee, the campaign for the election of Josef Smrkovsky as chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, the suicide of Jan Palach, and the "inflammation of passions" by the right-wing press "once against an alleged censorship, then against the entry of allied troops, another time against the publication of ZPRÁVY, and still another time against the distribution of TRIBUNA."

The party leadership at that time, the authors continue, "was unable to resist the attacks of the right wing; A. Dubcek, first secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was retreating before all pressure actions and, although he was promising to implement the November resolution at all forums, in reality he was sabotaging its implementation." The economic situation, too, was deteriorating, according to the authors, because "people's initiative was being exhausted in fruitless discussions" and because "economic adventurism" began to prevail in the activity of enterprise councils and prices and wages got out of control.

It was in this situation of "crisis in society" that the party Central Committee met for its April session, the authors continue. At the session itself, they say, A. Dubcek's stands were subjected to criticism, "on the basis of which he asked to be relieved of the function, and Gustav Husak was then elected first secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee in secret ballot." Even the majority of right-wing members of the Central Committee reportedly voted for this change because "they no longer needed Alexander Dubcek in that function."

Gerloch, Kohout, and Kojzar then review the "proclamation to all citizens of the republic" that was approved at the April plenum and the party's program for overcoming the "permanent crisis," which Gustav Husak submitted to the subsequent party plenum in May 1969. They point out that "society" responded positively to the April plenum and to the program of May, so that the 14th CPCZ Congress "was able to assess its fulfillment positively."

The authors then review developments between the 14th and 17th party congresses, under the subhead "From Consolidation to Restructuring," relying on the assessment of this period which was made by Milos Jakes in his speech on the 40th anniversary of February 1948. They point out that after the 14th CPCZ Congress, Czechoslovakia scored many successes in the economy and in other spheres of social life, but that, "especially in the second half of the seventies," shortcomings and difficulties began to surface, especially in the economy, which "were not dealt with in due course and consistently." This reportedly also "found its expression in the other spheres of social life and in the general atmosphere in society."

They then describe the line of acceleration outlined at the 17th party congress, the present policy of restructuring and democratization as defined by Milos Jakes at the ninth session of the CPCZ Central Committee, and the positive response to the recent "Proclamation" of the party Presidium issued on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of Victorious February. In this connection, they note that in their responses to the "Proclamation," the "working people reject the activity of individuals and illegal groups seeking to implant in the process of comprehensive social restructuring the same forms of political struggle that the right wing used before April 1969."

In conclusion, the authors of the article say that the April session, "which meant a change in the balance of forces in favor of the continuation of socialist construction," is a source of "precious lessons," namely, that "the strength of the party rests in an attractive and constructive program, in the implementation of which the entire society will cooperate." They point out that the program which the new leadership adopted after assuming office in April 1969 was such a program because it "showed how to overcome the crisis in the party and society" and thereby "became the basis of the successful development of our society in the first half of the seventies."

Central Committee Presidium Meets 14 April
AU1704115289 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
15 Apr 89 p 1

["Report on CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Session"]

[Text] Prague— At its session on Friday [14 April] the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party (CPCZ) Central Committee discussed the course and results of the friendly working visits that Comrade Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, recently paid to the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and the Syrian Arab Republic. The standpoint on those visits is being published separately.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium acquainted itself with the draft of the timetable for and practical course of ensuring the broadest possible implementation of the new economic mechanism, starting 1 January 1990. In this connection, it also acknowledged the pertinent government resolution. It also dealt with a government draft law on national economic planning, which will be discussed by the CSSR Federal Assembly bodies. The main objective of the law on national economic planning is to improve in the legal standards a new method of formulating of a plan and organizing the planning process corresponding to the requirements of restructuring the economic mechanism.

It acknowledged a report on the principles of the law on banks and savings banks. The draft proceeds from the fact that the comprehensive restructuring of the economic mechanism definitely requires—as the fundamental issue of restructuring the banking system—separating the banks' commercial credit activity from the issuing activity [emisni cinnost]. At the same time, it is also necessary to strengthen the economic independence of commercial banks and savings banks, while consistently implementing the principles of self-financing.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium acknowledged a report on the course and results of the friendly working visit by Jaromir Johanes, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and noted that the traditional friendly relations between the CSSR

and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are developing successfully. The Presidium expressed the conviction that the two sides will continue to expand mutual collaboration in all spheres.

The Presidium also acknowledged a report on the course and results of the official visit by Luis Barrios Tassano, minister of foreign affairs of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, to the CSSR. Talks affirmed the preparedness to continue expanding relations between the CSSR and Uruguay in all spheres.

The Presidium also acquainted itself with a report on the course and results of the international conference on the protection of the ozone layer, held in London on 5-7 March 1989, and with proposals for the further procedure in the CSSR.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium gave its assent to sending a CPCZ delegation to the Fifth Frelimo Party Congress in the People's Republic of Mozambique, which will be headed by Comrade Frantisek Hanus, CPCZ Central Committee secretary.

'Standpoints' on Jakes Trips
AU1704115889 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
15 Apr 89 p 1

["CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Standpoints"]

[Text]

On M. Jakes' Visit to Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia

Prague—The Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Central Committee discussed the course and results of the friendly working visit by Comrade Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, to the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], and the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] between 5 and 10 April of this year. It highly valued the results of the talks, the unanimity or closeness of views on all issues discussed, and stressed that they constitute an important step toward deepening the friendship and cooperation between our parties and states.

When discussing the report, the Presidium acknowledged that these countries are at present solving tasks which are connected with the restructuring the management of the economy and the democratization of society's life, and are proceeding from their achieved level of political, economic, social, and cultural development. In Vietnam those reforms pursue the further development of socialism, and in Cambodia and Laos the implementation of tasks connected with the national and democratic revolution. In accordance with the results of the talks, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium favors further expanding mutually advantageous economic cooperation with those countries, and seeking non-traditional ways and forms of developing it. It noted that the Program for Long-Term Economic and Scientific and

Technical Cooperation Between the CSSR and the SRV Through the Year 2000, which was signed in the course of the visit, creates favorable prerequisites for deepening and improving mutually advantageous economic relations, and making them more effective. It gave its assent to the agreed cooperation plans between the CPCZ and the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, for the 1990-91 period.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium expressed its full assent for the support voiced by the delegation during its stay in the three Southeast Asian countries for the Joint Declaration of the Governments of the PRK, the LPDR, and the SRV on the total withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Cambodia. It considers this course—of concurrently halting interference and military aid to all Cambodian sides—to be an important step toward a just solution of the Cambodian issue, establishing peace, stability, cooperation, and mutual trust in Southeast Asia.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium charged Communists in the pertinent government and other bodies with the task of working out the conclusions from the CPCZ Central Committee general secretary's talks in the SRV, the LPDR, and the PRK, and ensure their concrete implementation.

On M. Jakes' Visit to Syria

Prague—The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium discussed the course and results of the official state visit by Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, to the Syrian Arab Republic [SAR] on 10-12 April 1989.

It expressed satisfaction with the current comprehensive development of Czechoslovak-Syrian relations and appreciated the bilateral interest in the further expansion of the economic cooperation between the two countries. In this connection, it stressed the need to pay attention to seeking new forms of cooperation, while respecting mutual advantage and benefit.

The Presidium assessed as positive the coinciding approaches of the CSSR and SAR to the key questions of international political developments. It expressed the CPCZ's support for the efforts of the Ba'th Party, and of the Government and the people of Syria aimed at a comprehensive and just solution of the situation in the Middle East.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium charged the pertinent central bodies with the task of working out the conclusions from the talks and deliberations into concrete measures and ensuring their implementation.

Jakes Chairs National Front Session 19 Apr LD1904223989 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1000 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] The CSSR National Front Central Committee Presidium, chaired by Comrade Milos Jakes, was in session in Prague today. Alena Millerova reports from Valdstejn Palace:

The presidium members paid most attention to the information about the state of work on the preparation of political-legal principles of the new constitution of our republic. A working group under the leadership of federal government Minister Marian Calfa used, when creating the first working version, the analysis of valid constitutional laws and the draft on some special issues of constitutional relations and problems of social-political practice and naturally, also, proposals by individual citizens aimed at expressing anew the social-class basis of the state and its character, the leading role of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the position of the National Front, to define again socialist, social, state, and cooperative ownership, create constitutional space for further development of economic relations, and, naturally, state policy of the CSSR. All this is said rather briefly.

In the sphere of protection of constitutional rights and law, the main thing is to reinforce the rights and liberties of the citizens, increase the intensity of struggle against criminal activity, to remove its causes and increase educational influence of criminal proceedings—this is quite in harmony with the conclusions of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and follow-up meetings and in harmony with the valid international agreements.

Among other things, the presidium also discussed the preparation of joint session of the Central Committees of the National Front on the contribution to the creation and protection of the environment. It discussed the plan of its work for the second half of this year and the proposals for bestowing state awards and medals for selfless work for socialism.

In concluding the session, Comrade Jakes briefed the presidium members about the course and the results of his 2-day working visit in the USSR.

Jakes Interviewed on Economic, Foreign Policy PM1404113289 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 8 Apr 89 p 9

[Interview with Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, by unnamed interviewer; place, date not given]

[Text] [Interviewer] Comrade Secretary General, how would you describe relations between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ], and, in your view, how can relations between our countries be developed?

[Jakes] Relations between our party and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Syria are developing and based on mutual trust and the joint desire to contribute to progressive and peaceful development in the world. Of course, the present level was not achieved all at once. The foundations were laid over many years. The talks between the general secretaries of our parties in Damascus 1979 and in Prague in 1985 played an important part in that direction. This, in addition to the friendship and cooperation treaty signed between the Czechoslovakia and Syria in 1985. And I am convinced that our coming talks with President Hafiz al-Asad and the other Ba'th Party leaders will be held in the same spirit—a constructive and friendly spirit. Relations between the CPCZ and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party constitute the basics needed for the development of Czechoslovak-Syrian cooperation in all fields. Economic and trade cooperation is currently being extensively expanded. Czechoslovakia participates actively in building the Syrian economy, and in your country the famous refinery and thermal stations at Hims and Humah were built with our participation. This, in addition to other major investment projects such as sugar refining, shoemaking, gas, large washing machines, brewing, textiles, high tension lines, broadcasting stations, and so on. As for the Czechoslovak processing industry, Syrian exports of oil, cotton, phosphates, and other raw materials are very important to it, and we are interested in Syrian exports of consumer goods. Some complications emerged recently in our economic cooperation, especially with regard to repayments, but I believe that such matters can be resolved. I am confident that our cooperation can expand in the interests of the two parties. The process of rebuilding the economic mechanism in our country creates the necessary conditions for Czechoslovak enterprises to work actively to establish direct relations with Syrian partners or set up joint enterprises. There are also good prospects in the field of scientific and technological cooperation, both in exchanging information and expertise and in training Syrian specialists in our state. We devote great attention to strengthening good, traditional Czechoslovak-Syrian relations in other fields. For instance, friendly relations between Brno and Hims and between Lidice and Al-Qunaytirah are developing successfully. Furthermore, the Czechoslovak culture days, for which preparations are currently under way and which will be held in Syria at the end of the year, can help considerably in improving the exchange of information and in developing cooperation between our peoples and countries.

[Interviewer] The restructuring process is being conducted in numerous socialist states. Could you tell us something about the nature of Czechoslovakia's experience in the restructuring process and what role the party plays in it? And will the restructuring process apply to the party structure, that is, is there any restructuring process at the party level and, if so, what form does it take?

[Jakes] Restructuring and promoting democracy is an objective process, because it creates modern forms for organizing and managing the economy and society as a

whole. It is in line with the new phase in the development of socialism. The objective and essence of economic and social restructuring are homogeneous throughout the socialist states. The intention here is to create certain conditions in order to better exploit people's initiatives and skills and to enable them to participate actively in political and public life with a view to accelerating social and economic development in the country and raising the people's living standards in all fields. As for the economy, the essence of the reforms is to abandon excessive instructions and orders for the economic methods used in administration, the objective establishment of the financial relations and functions of the market, and the expansion of enterprises' independent trade activities on the basis of self-transformation, internal independence, and socialist self-administration.

It is natural for these operations to take place in every socialist state, within observance of local conditions and traditions. In the Czechoslovak economy, for instance, cooperatives occupy an important traditional position, since production cooperatives here provide an important share of services to citizens and supply the local market with one-tenth of the consumer goods. Furthermore, consumer cooperatives generate one-fourth of the revenue through the retail trade. As for their stores, they account for some 40 percent of the stores network in Czechoslovakia. Our agricultural cooperatives jointly carry out 75 percent of the work done on our soil and also provide two-thirds of our agriculture output. Now we are seeking to develop the cooperatives and expand them, especially in the field of consumer goods production and the service sector. We are using numerous tested systems in cooperative establishments, such as self-administration and the internal independence system—that is, within the framework of economic reforms within the national economy as a whole. In improving the political system we rely on our citizens' high political culture and traditional democracy in organizing social and political life. We still regard the Czechoslovak National Front—which, apart from the CPCZ, includes four other political parties, in addition to numerous professional social organizations—as a foundation of our political system.

We are working to have the other groups of the National Front to cooperate more actively with the CPCZ in reshaping actual policy and to take direct responsibility in its implementation, so that more people can participate in administration and decisionmaking through the National Front. We consider the CPCZ's vanguard role essential to the successful achievement of restructuring and democracy. It is thanks to its initiative that the reform process has begun. Of course the new conditions and tasks require changes in the forms, methods, and concept of party work. We discussed these issues within the CPCZ Central Committee last year. Important recommendations were made for strengthening internal party democracy, developing criticism and self-criticism, supporting the party's unity and effectiveness, and improving the cadres' work. One of the tasks is for the

party to play its vanguard role by political means and not to assume the authority and responsibilities of the state organs or social and economic organizations—especially the government and parliament. One constant important task for the party is to attract people in order to secure their support for and active participation in the restructuring process and in promoting democracy, and to ensure that the best specialists—capable people loyal to socialism, regardless of their political affiliations—occupy leading positions. It is important for party members to give an example both in their work for society and in their personal lives.

[Interviewer] Why was the date of the 18th CPCZ Congress changed from 1991 to 1990, and what issues will be discussed at the congress?

[Jakes] We asked for the 18th congress to be convened a year before the original date because many things have changed both in society and in the party since the 17th congress. The restructuring process and the promotion of democracy involve new tasks about which the congress, as the party's supreme organ, must have the main say and determine the next step. Besides, convening the congress earlier will enable us to complete our present work, since the policy guidelines for the 5-year economic and social development plan were discussed during the first year of the plan. We believe that convening the congress earlier will provide enough time to complete the qualitative study of the 9th 5-year plan in time and in the spirit of the congress' final results. And this is very important, because it must be based on the principles of the new economic mechanism to be applied throughout our economy from the beginning of 1990. Apart from analyzing the country's economic and social development and the party's tasks, the congress will propose the main guidelines for economic and social development for the years 1991-1995, taking account of the period through the year 2005 and the principles of the program, the proposed new internal system of the party, and the principles of Czechoslovakia's new Constitution.

Extensive efforts are being made to draw up all the congress' major documents, bearing in mind that these documents will be submitted for both internal party discussion and public discussion. Party conferences at the grassroots level and annual ceremonial party meetings will constitute an important part of the preparations for the congress. Within this context meetings will also be held with every member and candidate about his participation in party work and the tasks set for the period ahead. Discussions at the congress will obviously be generally influenced by the efforts to achieve the economic and social tasks for the sake of the country's development and by the progress made in the restructuring process and in promoting democracy within the economy and the other fields of social life.

On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the Czechoslovak working people's victory in February 1948 the leadership of the CPCZ Central Committee called on all

Communist Party members and citizens to develop their activities and initiatives, and I can say that the call has encountered both approval and constructive support from our citizens.

[Interviewer] On 24 February 1988 you presented a peace initiative for the establishment of a zone of confidence, cooperation, and goodneighborly relations along the border between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. How did the other parties, especially the Western parties, respond to that initiative?

[Jakes] Many reactions to our proposal were recorded, not only in Europe, but in the other parts of the world as well. Most of these reactions were positive. Our Warsaw Pact allies expressed their full support in a constructive way. The other socialist states also consider that initiatives part of their long-term efforts to improve and revitalize the international atmosphere. The neutral and nonaligned states also warmly welcomed the initiative. On many occasions they referred to the apposite principles embodied in the Czechoslovak proposal with regard to the issues affecting the other regions of the world. Here I would like to express my high appreciation of the Syrian Arab Republic's support for the initiative from the very outset.

As for the NATO states and their attitude toward our proposal, it differed from one state to another. But generally, we can say that they did not reject our initiative, but expressed their desire to conduct a dialogue on specific ideas. And as you know, the Czechoslovak initiative's main characteristic is its comprehensiveness and openness, which in practice means that we seek to agree on a wide range of principles and measures in order to strengthen confidence and cooperation in the military field and also in the political, economic, ecological (environmental pollution), cultural, and human fields. This is why at the next talks we expect our partners to contribute their own topics to enrich the substance of the initiative presented by Czechoslovakia. For our part, we define our conception on the basis of the principles stated in the Vienna final declaration following the CSCE conference.

[Interviewer] Despite the atmosphere of international detente and its positive regional repercussions, the Middle East is still a long way from a permanent comprehensive solution. Do you believe that it is the nature of the situation that hinders the attainment of that peace, or are there other reasons? How do you view Syria's role in the region?

[Jakes] It is true, since there has been no change in developments in the Middle East region with regard to a peaceful settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict and a solution to its crux, the Palestinian problem. The dangerous tension still continues, and there is great concern about the constant stockpiling of modern weapons. No imagination is needed to realize that the absence of a just

comprehensive solution to the conflict and the continuation of military confrontation will inevitably not only lead to lamentable consequences for the peoples of the Middle East region but also threaten world security. I am convinced that the Middle East conflict and the Palestinian problem can be resolved peacefully and politically, just like other regional problems, and this is the only option. Convening an international conference on the Middle East is one of the realistic ways to achieve this. International conditions for this purpose are more positive than ever before. In my view, specific positive and direct changes have occurred in political developments in the Middle East region. For over a year now the continuing Palestinian people's intifadah [uprising] in the occupied territories has played a crucial role in this respect. The intifadah proves clearly that the status quo in the Middle East cannot be maintained. We welcomed the proclamation of Palestinian state, and the Israeli Government's intransigent position has become more and more unacceptable.

The Syrian Arab Republic, which is working earnestly to lay the foundations of a just settlement in the Middle East, is one of the key forces in a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. And it is a major pillar of the Arab policy confronting Israel's aggression and expansion. I believe it is essential at this stage for the Palestinians and all the Arab states directly concerned to agree on a joint stance to secure a solution to the crisis and to exploit the positive experiences of international efforts to resolve other regional disputes and conflicts. In our opinion, Syria, by virtue of its international status, can play a positive and vanguard role in this regard.

[Interviewer] In the coming few days you will visit our country. Would you like to say anything to our paper's readers and our citizens?

[Jakes] I would like to wish the people of the Syrian Arab Republic permanent peace—the peace that ensures secure conditions for constructive, calm work for the peoples and states of the Middle East region. We appreciate the friendship maintained with your country, and we have followed with great sympathy and deep solidarity the Syrian people's courageous struggle for national independence and the various aspects of social progress. We provided resolute support at a very difficult time when you confronted the Israeli and imperialist aggression. We have always firmly supported your just cause. The people of Czechoslovakia now have a sincere and frank desire to develop fruitful relations with the Syrian Arab Republic. This is why I am very pleased to be able to visit your beautiful country, which has a rich and glorious history, and to acquaint myself with the problems which it is experiencing and on which its population is working. I am looking forward with pleasure to my meeting with Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Party and president of the republic, and the other leaders. And I am confident that our delegation's visit will help to develop friendship and cooperation between our countries' parties and peoples.

Further on Jakes Visit to Indochina

AU1204123689 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
10 Apr 89 pp 1, 6

[Report by correspondents Jaroslav Kojzar and Pavel Kryl and CTK: "Frank and Comradely Talks in Vientiane and Phnom Penh"]

[Excerpts] Hanoi/Vientiane/Phnom Penh (from our correspondents and CTK)—As we have reported already, the stay of Comrade Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee, in Vietnam ended Saturday [8 April] morning with the signing of final documents. [passage omitted]

During the festive ceremony, Jaromir Obzina, CSSR deputy premier, and Tran Duc Luong, vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, signed the Long-Term Program of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the CSSR and the SRV to the Year 2000.

The program provides for the main directions of intensifying mutual cooperation, improving it, and raising its efficiency. The two countries will develop cooperation in geological surveying, in the mining and processing of raw materials, and in agriculture and the food industry, in the cultivation and processing of tropical crops, particularly coffee, natural rubber, jute, and oil seeds. The CSSR will participate in the reconstruction and modernization of designated Vietnamese engineering and electrical engineering plants. While expanding cooperation in the electronics industry, it is intended to make use of Vietnamese raw materials.

As regards light industry, the program provides for the expansion of cooperation in footwear production, in the making of work clothes, and in the production of knitted underwear. The document also sets forth the directions of cooperation in the pharmaceutical industry and in raising the professional qualifications of Vietnamese working people.

According to the program, the two sides will strive to improve the mechanism of cooperation, which they regard as an important factor of more intensive collaboration between the CSSR and the SRV. It also provides for the formation of international organizations and associations and for the establishment of joint enterprises on the basis of economic accountability and respect for the participating sides' benefit. Scientific-technical cooperation, too, will pursue the aim of supporting planned economic cooperation and its further development. [passage omitted]

The same day, Comrade Milos Jakes arrived for a working visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic. [passage omitted]

Subsequently, talks opened between Comrade Milos Jakes and his entourage and Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and other Lao representatives.

The Czechoslovak guest provided information on the present situation in Czechoslovakia. He spoke about our plans for the future, about the tasks of restructuring the national economy and social life. He also mentioned some factors impeding development and the ways of overcoming them.

In the part devoted to international relations, he familiarized the Lao representatives with Czechoslovak approaches to disarmament processes and international economic relations. He explained the Czechoslovak position on the situation in southern Africa, the Middle East, and Central America. He voiced full support for the current efforts of the countries of Indochina at an expeditious solution to the Cambodian problem. He also endorsed the seven-point proposal of Laos put forward at Bogor, Indonesia, last summer, which provides, inter alia, for the formation of a zone of peace, trust, and cooperation and for a zone free of nuclear weapons in Southeast Asia.

Assessing Czechoslovak-Lao relations, he pointed out the possibilities of their further development, especially in the economic sphere, citing the wood-processing industry as an example.

Kaysone Phomvihane spoke in favor of a more efficient mutual cooperation. However, he also referred to some difficulties arising from the country's underdeveloped infrastructure, especially as far as communication links are concerned. He expressed appreciation for the assistance of Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries in building the material base of socialism in Laos and for the mutual exchange of experience. He noted that the positions of Laos and Czechoslovakia on the main international issues are identical. In this connection he expressed support for Milos Jakes' initiative to set up a zone of trust and cooperation along the line of contact between Warsaw Pact and NATO states in Europe.

Furthermore, he briefed the Czechoslovak guests on the implementation of tasks arising from the conclusions of the fourth congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the seventh session of the party's Central Committee. Their aim is to accelerate the economic development of Laos while respecting its specific conditions. He also spoke about Lao agriculture, in which the aim is to raise people's incentives in a higher productivity. The Czechoslovak-Lao talks were held in a cordial, frank, and comradely atmosphere. [passage omitted]

On Saturday [8 April], a consultative meeting of the Subcommittee for Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the CSSR and the Lao People's Democratic

Republic was held in Vientiane on the further orientation and forms of the subcommittee's activity. It was attended by Souli Nanthavong, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [name and title as published], and Karel Lobl, minister of the Czech Socialist Republic.

In the near future, technical-economic studies are to be worked out, which will serve as background material for a survey on joint enterprises that would be of economic benefit to both countries. At the same time, Czechoslovakia will continue to provide assistance to Lao specialists in the form of training and work-study programs. [passage omitted]

Sunday [9 April] morning, Comrade Milos Jakes concluded his visit to Laos. [passage omitted] The same day he started his friendly working visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK]. [passage omitted]

After lunch, talks were held in the former Royal Palace between Comrades Milos Jakes and Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP]. The talks were attended also by Jozef Lenart and by Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers. At the same time, the other members of the delegation conferred with their Cambodian counterparts on other questions of mutual relations.

The general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee spoke, among other things, about Czechoslovakia's economic policy and the process of the restructuring of social life. He provided information on the implementation of the tasks of the 17th CPCZ Congress and on Czechoslovak communists' preparations for the 18th congress. He also assumed a stand on some international issues. In doing so, he concentrated on questions of international security and on the peace proposals which socialist states have presented at various forums. At the same time he welcomed the initiative of the three countries of Indochina to speed up the solution to the Cambodian question and expressed support for the PRK's stands. In conclusion, he invited Heng Samrin to visit Czechoslovakia. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Heng Samrin briefed the Czechoslovak guest on topical events in his country and on the intentions of the party and the government, whose aim is to revitalize the Cambodian economy by encouraging people's initiative and making use of foreign investment. The KPRP is striving to establish the broadest possible base for the policy of reconciliation. A commission for changes to the constitution has been set up, in which the opposition representatives of former regimes are also represented. As for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, Heng Samrin stressed that this is made possible by the stable situation in Cambodia. He said, furthermore, that the PRK expects all military aid to the Cambodian sides to be halted simultaneously with the complete withdrawal of these troops. Comrade Milos

Jakes gave this stand his full support. Heng Samrin went on to say that the armed opposition has failed to fulfill its plan to control at least a part of the Cambodian territory and that its morale is very low. He stated that the PRK will continue to seek a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

In conclusion, he praised Czechoslovakia's approach to the solution of the Cambodian issue and conveyed thanks for the assistance which the Cambodian people receive from Czechoslovakia. In this context he stressed that the PRK's aim is to build a socially equitable society based on the cooperation of all forces interested in Cambodia's good future and willing to participate in preventing the return in any form of the followers of Pol Pot.

The talks confirmed the interest of both sides in seeking new effective forms of economic cooperation, forms of economic cooperation that would proceed from the needs and possibilities of the two national economies. In addition to exploring the possibilities of increasing the volume of trade exchange, stress was laid also on diversifying the range of traded goods.

Czechoslovakia will continue to participate in the reconstruction and construction of some production plants—plants for the production of plywood, for example—with the aim of importing part of their output to the CSSR. Cooperation in the textile industry, in wood-processing, and in the production of tires will also continue. The possibilities of establishing direct links between some enterprises were considered. The suggestion was also made to set up a Joint Czechoslovak-Cambodian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical cooperation, which should become an important factor in putting the intentions of economic cooperation into practice.

In the late afternoon on Sunday, the Czechoslovak and Cambodian sides met to discuss individual items agreed upon during the negotiations of individual groups. These concern, for instance, the joint construction of a wood-processing plant in Cambodia, and so forth.

On Sunday, Heng Samrin gave a reception in M. Jakes' honor, at which Milos Jakes and Heng Samrin delivered speeches.

Janak Addresses Slovak Women's Congress
AU1804124689

[Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 17 April on pages 1 and 2 carries a 3,400-word "Speech by Comrade Ignac Janak," member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia [CPSL] Central Committee, at the Congress of the Slovak Women's Union in Bratislava on 15 April.

After greeting the delegates and all Slovak women, Janak discusses in general terms the policy of restructuring and democratization as defined at recent CPCZ Central Committee sessions and describes the situation and current tasks of the Slovak economy. Janak goes on to assure the delegates that the satisfaction of women's demands for a better selection, stylishness, and quality of products is at the center of the party and state bodies' attention and he mentions current efforts to improve supplies of consumer goods. He also expresses dissatisfaction with the situation in public transport, with the standard of services, and with the state of food supplies, saying that these problems, which "embitter women's lives," are the target of justified criticism. He blames them on the failure of "responsible officials" to "swiftly respond to problems and to set them right" and calls on national committees to make use of their legal powers to improve the standard of retailing and services and to intensify control activity.

In the subsequent portions of his speech, Janak discusses Czechoslovak policy in support of the family, including recent improvements in social policy, such as the extension of financial support to mothers looking after small children, the increase in credits for newlyweds to Kcs50,000, and the increase in the number of kindergarten places. He emphasizes the role of women in the family and in economic life and calls on employers to establish conditions (such as the introduction of flexible working hours or the provision of services at the workplace) that would allow women to combine their maternal and professional duties. He also notes the need to increase the representation of women in leading positions.

Janak continues by appreciating the publicly beneficial work of the Slovak Women's Union and its active role within the National Front. Speaking about the union's work, he also points out that it is necessary to "activate" primary organizations and to apply "new methods and forms of work" so as to involve rank-and-file members in the formulation, implementation, and review of policy.

In his concluding remarks, Janak discusses the improvement in the international situation "thanks to the enforcement of new thinking in international relations by the Soviet Union" and the CPCZ's and the CSSR's active role in the struggle for a peaceful world. He also congratulates Darina Kulinova, newly elected chairwoman of the Slovak Women's Union, on her election, and thanks Elena Litvajova, her predecessor, for her "19 years of dedicated work" in that post.

Hoffmann Speaks at CPSL Plenum 11 April
AU1404113189 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak
12 Apr 89 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "Investing All Vigor of Socialism in the Implementation of Party Policy; Session of the Communist Party of Slovakia Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] Bratislava—A session of the Communist Party of Slovakia [CPSL] Central Committee was held in Bratislava yesterday. The session was opened by Comrade Ignac Janak, member of the Communist Party of

Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. He welcomed at the session a CPCZ Central Committee delegation headed by Comrade Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The delegation included Comrade Vladimir Patek, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department.

The subsequent part of the meeting was chaired by Comrade Elena Litvajova, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium. The report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium "On the Preparation by the CPSL for the 18th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress" was delivered by Comrade Ignac Janak (the report is published on pages 3 and 4).

The session continued with the debate. [passage omitted]

Among the speakers in the debate was Comrade Karel Hoffmann, head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, who dealt with the present tasks of party bodies and organizations. He said that trends toward the party's activation and toward the application of style, forms, and methods of work conforming with present-day conditions are apparent both in the party as a whole and in the CPSL's sphere of activity. The party's internal life is being invigorated, internal party democracy is deepening, and the party's influence in society is growing.

Not everywhere, however, does the restructuring of party work continue with the necessary intensity. Of particular importance at present is to enhance the effectiveness of mass political work and to see to it that Communists react in good time to everything with which labor and citizens' collectives are preoccupied, with which they grapple, and what arouses their concern. In doing so, it is necessary to bear in mind that day-to-day political work among the people is not the concern of functionaries alone but of every party member.

The ongoing discussions with party members and candidate members in primary organizations are an important means of activating the party as a whole, he went on to say. Their aim is a frank exchange of views not only on the work of individual communists, of the party committee, and the party organization but also the setting of clear and verifiable specific tasks. Only discussions that are free of all forms of formalism will genuinely contribute to a responsible and businesslike preparation of annual members' meetings and will become a creative political dialogue yielding practical conclusions.

In connection with questions concerning a further improvement in the quality of the party membership base, Comrade Hoffmann stressed that, on the basis of an analysis, points of departure need to be adopted at all levels of the party structure whose implementation will guarantee the party's requisite healthy development also in future years.

Comrade Hoffmann devoted close attention to the Proclamation of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the 41st Anniversary of Victorious February, the essence of which is the unification and mobilization of all forces of socialism for the implementation of party policy, for restructuring and further democratization. The proclamation provides a great opportunity for party organizations to involve all citizens in the political discussion on our country's further development. [passage omitted]

A total of 16 comrades took the floor during the debate. [passage omitted]

Slovak Interior Minister on 'Antisocial Elements'

AU1804122989 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak
17 Apr 89 p 3

[Article by Stefan Lazar, minister of the interior and living environment of the Slovak Socialist Republic: "On the Day of the National Security Corps; Work in the Service of the People"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Life comes forward with new demands every day. They are the result of the escalating dynamism in all social relations. This calls for new thinking, it is the foundation for successes in restructuring and, at the same time, it causes the polarization of citizens' views and practical standpoints. After all, there are enough people who do not like to give up the routine way of doing things that cause no problems. True, not everyone has yet comprehended that advancement is possible only through an innovative search for ways to perfect socialism, something which the Czechoslovak Communist Party, following the inspiring example of the Soviet Communists, has been doing.

The openness of party policy, the deepening of democracy, and higher demands both in respect of responsibility and quality of work, exclude from this endeavor those who have not only got used to living from the work of others, but have also never been known as supporters of our social system. Rather, the contrary is true. Precisely because of this we are witnessing that, on the basis of internal hostility fanned by various forces from abroad, these people are striving to display their antisocialist and antisocial thinking and attitudes. Little groups of these people, whose political ambition to destroy socialism was not realized more than 20 years ago, are again thinking that their time has come. They are congregating around the so-called Charter 77, they are trying to form various illegal structures, they are activating their ideological supporters, and—in particular—misusing the inexperience of young people and the religious convictions of believers.

It is typical that by falsely interpreting the term democracy, and with various demagogic statements and memorandums, they also are politically activating criminal and antisocial elements. Such an ideological and moral garbage heap then generates various rumors, invented instances of unlawfulness, or cases of the suppression of

human rights in our country, of the prevention of the development of personality, and such like. They are being enthusiastically spread, above all, by the incendiary radio stations abroad, which hypocritically invoke the Final Document of the Vienna follow-up meeting on security and cooperation in Europe.

We must say openly that we are not interested in such pieces of "advice" about democracy. We also will not permit anyone to foist them upon our public by organizing provocative actions. Democracy is not something that knows no limits; It can be practiced only against the background of the unity of laws and duties and within the framework of the law. Our working people, by resolutely disagreeing with all provocative actions, have let it be clearly known that they want to live and work in an orderly country, in a peaceful and creative atmosphere.

From this derive the tasks of the National Security Corps when maintaining public order and combatting crime and other antisocial phenomena. This is the intrinsic duty of the security apparatus, this is its mission, and the purpose of its work. In harmony with the internationally recognized norms, maintaining order is the internal affair of each state. We do not need and also do not accept proposals as to how to do things, one of the reasons being that we can witness daily how police corps in the bourgeois states in various parts of the world are in merciless action, especially against those who publicly identify themselves with progress and understanding, who demand only their political and social rights. [passage omitted]

Sterba, Syrian Prime Minister Discuss Trade
LD1204215389 Prague CTK in English 1932 GMT
12 Apr 89

[Text] Damascus April 12 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Jan Sterba met here today with Syrian Premier Mahmud al-Zu'bi, following up the visit of Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes to Syria.

The two representatives discussed questions of economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Syria and ways to overcome problems in this sphere.

Also present was Syrian Foreign Trade Minister Muhammad al-'Imadi.

SFRY's Dizdarevic Interviewed in Bratislava
AU1704125589 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak
14 Apr 89 p 1

[Julius Loerincz report: "Dialogue Between Good Friends"]

[Excerpts] The visit paid by Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, to Bratislava [on 13 April] lasted literally only a few hours. [passage omitted]

After a tour of the treasury, the guests began to take their leave; according to the next item on the program, they were to depart from Bratislava. We seized the opportunity to ask Comrade R. Dizdarevic to characterize the results of his official friendly visit and to tell us what he considers most essential for further developing friendship and cooperation between our nations and states. R. Dizdarevic replied:

"I would say that the crux of this visit was to provide for the continuity of the permanent dialogue between the leading representatives of our two countries. In fact, it was a continuation of the dialogue which included such a significant event as the visit paid by Comrade President G. Husak to our country, to Yugoslavia, in 1987, but also meetings between the heads of our governments, between a large number of ministers and leading representatives of our Communist Parties, republics, cities, etc. It is precisely this dialogue that is so significant in the development of Yugoslav-Czechoslovak relations—because it not only constantly evaluates, so to speak, the possibilities of cooperation which have not yet been utilized, but also determines the new possibilities life brings to our countries and elsewhere in the world. This cooperation is mutually enriching, it consolidates our friendship and expands our multifaceted relations.

"Our two countries are undergoing a period of great transformation, a period of great search. Each has its problems, each has its ideas on development and the needs which emerge from these ideas; each wants to know how the other partner and friend thinks and approaches problems, each wants to know about the experience acquired in achieving things and about the manner in which they were achieved.

"This aspect of our dialogue holds a significant place in our relations. We have been and are greatly interested in the events in Czechoslovakia; and, as friends, we have felt the need to brief the leading representatives of your country on what is happening in Yugoslavia.

"I would like to stress that the visit took place in an extremely friendly atmosphere, one generally typical for our relations, for all that we have achieved in these relations to date and what we want to achieve and create in them next.

"During our talks we agreed that the developments and changes in both countries have created new possibilities. We must be prepared to make use of them, and this particularly applies to economic contacts and to scientific-technical, but also other cooperation."

'Snares' of 'Practicism' in MSZMP Policy Noted
AU1704141689 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
14 Apr 89 p 7

[Gejza Vilcek Budapest dispatch: "Conditions for Greater Activity; On Changes in the MSZMP Leadership"]

[Excerpts] Budapest (from our correspondent)—As we have already reported, the Wednesday [12 April] session of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP]

Central Committee elected new members of the Central Committee Politburo. Judit Csehak, Istvan Szabo, Janos Berecz—who, however, will continue to discharge the function of party secretary—and Janos Lukacs have left the Politburo. [passage omitted]

The changes in the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo were carried out in the interest of increasing the leadership's activity. [passage omitted]

In an interview after the MSZMP Central Committee session, K. Grosz repeatedly stressed how ideological work had been trailing behind. It therefore seems realistic to assume that the Central Committee is trying to overcome shortcomings in ideological work in the immensely accelerated process of political developments by increasing the activity of the leadership and is establishing conditions for it. To do so, it was necessary to reinforce the leadership by people from practical life, which, as is becoming apparent, is a guarantee that ideological work will not be divorced from the rapidly changing reality. On the other hand, the question remains, however, to what extent acceleration in ideological activity will be able to protect party work against the snares of political practiciness in an area which, by its very nature, requires a long-term, coherent, and deeply rooted system of thought.

Paper Attacks Article on Gabčíkovo Project
AU1704111289 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
13 Apr 89 p 4

["sid"-signed article: "Who Wants To Turn Specialist Questions Into Political Questions?; On an Article in the Journal NIKA"]

[EXCERPTS] The joint Czechoslovak-Hungarian construction of the Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros set of hydropower projects has been attracting the public's attention for some time now, both in our country and in the neighboring Hungarian People's Republic. People are justifiably asking whether the possible impact of construction on the environment has always been thoroughly considered. However, not everyone who comes up with comments is really concerned about the conservation of natural riches. Crocodile tears are also being hypocritically shed by those who only want to provoke doubts, distrust, and never-ending inflamed protests that solve nothing; by those who want to turn specialist questions into political questions.

It cannot be said that precisely this was the motivation of the extensive contribution "Construction of the Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros Hydro-Power Projects," printed in the double issue No. 1-2 of NIKA, an information bulletin that is published by the Prague City Committee of the Czech Union of Nature Conservationists in cooperation with the Prague Center of State Care of Historical Monuments and Nature Protection. The fact is, however, that Josef Vavroušek's contribution, which is billed

as "the standpoint of the Ecology Section of the Czechoslovak Biological Society attached to the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences," can, in the final analysis, play into the hands of such tendencies....

What does the article actually say? Supposedly, "the Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros set of hydropower projects now under construction represents a considerable intervention in the landscape, without precedent in the central European region and with pronounced ecological, economic, social, political, as well as other consequences that will make themselves felt for many decades or even centuries. In light of this, one cannot regard the problem of the construction of these hydropower projects as closed just because the final decision on it has already been made."

Indeed, the impact of the aforesaid system of hydropower projects will make itself felt for decades or even centuries to come. It will eliminate once and for all the threat of catastrophic floods, a threat that is still acute. [passage omitted] However, protection against the often literally savage river cannot be an end in itself. [passage omitted]

Information Against Distortions

The paramount aim of the construction of the system of hydropower projects on the Danube is to safeguard the territory against the destructive element of water. Another logical intention is to maximize the great investment costs (more than Kcs15 billion) by generating cheap electricity (2,650 gigawatt hours a year at Gabčíkovo and 1,025 gigawatt-hours a year at Nagymaros), electricity, moreover, that is "ecologically clean." Lastly, the projects will also contribute to improving conditions for mass river navigation.

In other words, the protection of man's environment, a truly effective protection against floods, is the number one consideration. This clearly refutes the claim of the journal NIKA that construction is "motivated chiefly by economic and technical considerations."

Like every other project, this one too has its advocates and opponents. It has always been like that in history. [passage omitted] Conservatism in human thinking and aversion to change are probably just as acute today as they were centuries ago. This is why it is so important for the general public to be well-informed, for it to be provided with data, information, and conclusions that are reliable, truly scientific, and sifted through and verified in discussions among experts.

Responsible Protection

The construction of the hydropower projects on the Danube had been prepared for almost 25 years. More-than-extensive scientific surveys and studies had been carried out during that period. A large number of scientific institutions, of Czechoslovak and foreign research

establishments, were involved in the solution to all questions. It would surely be naive to assume that all the specialists of a relevant branch will always, under any circumstances, perfectly agree on everything. As a matter of fact that would, run counter to the logic of life itself. Such "agreement" would be phoney and quite useless.

However, what makes science science is precisely the fact that—in defiance of conflicting viewpoints or precisely because of them—one arrives, in the process of a scientific discussion, at objective findings and conclusions. In our case, it transpired from them that contemporary biology and ecology avail themselves of scientific information that is sufficient to allow them to propose effective biological and technical measures to limit negative influences of the Danube hydro project.

A frequent argument of the opponents of the project, which incidentally also dominates in the contribution in the journal NIKA, is that, supposedly, "a large part of the natural ecosystems or ecosystems on which man has little influence will be bluntly disrupted or even destroyed." What is the reality?

Experts have counted more than 1,200 plant species in the area affected by construction. Scientists have drawn up a botanical map of the present vegetation, which will become the basis for the further arrangement of the territory once construction is completed. A total of 242 bird species and 250 other types of animals live here. This is why, on the basis of information acquired thus far, 16 protected areas have been proclaimed and 26 biocenters have been proposed. These have been selected so that they represent the variety of fauna and flora and capture the diversity of ecological conditions in this area. [passage omitted]

With the participation of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food of the Slovak Socialist Republic, and the Ministry of Forestry, Water Economy, and the Wood-Processing Industry of the Slovak Socialist Republic, a monitoring system is taking shape that will continuously monitor the impact of the hydro project on the adjoining territory and will provide timely stimuli for technical measures that might be necessary to maintain its ecological equilibrium.

Wetland Forests Will Not Disappear

The opponents of construction show great concern for the fate of the Danube wetland forests. The bulletin NIKA writes about this issue: "...the drop in the level of subterranean water would lead to the extinction of wetland forests along a stretch of at least 50 km (representing about 0.5 million cubic meters of timber)..."

The construction of the hydropower projects affects the adjoining forests on Rye Island [area along the Danube in southern Slovakia] along an approximately 55-km long section of the Danube. Deforestation affects about 5,000 hectares of forests with 820,000 cubic meters of timber.

At the same time, however, afforestation is being carried out on 2,100 hectares. [passage omitted] Until now, Danube wetland forests have been exposed to two extremes—to either prolonged droughts or floods. Each such extreme in the water regime naturally damages the forest. This is why, alongside the hydropower project, technical measures are being built that will improve the wetland forests' water regime.

One of these measures, one that will have a positive impact on about 4,000 hectares of forests, is a facility between the Danube's old river bed and the supply channel, which will make it possible to regulate the water regime. On the right bank of the Danube, a special reservoir is under construction, which will make it possible to maintain wetland forests downstream from Bratislava. [passage omitted] In another section, downstream from Palkovicovo, the banks are being raised, which will protect 750 hectares of wetland forests. Similarly, dams along both banks of the lower section of the Vah river will protect an area of 600 hectares against permanent flooding.

Changes, but for the Better

The author of the contribution in the bulletin NIKA also fears that "the quality of water in the Danube might deteriorate and supplies of drinking water on Rye Island and the Small Rye Island might be endangered."

In connection with construction, it has been clearly stipulated that the extensive supplies of drinking water in the area in question must unconditionally be protected. It is true, however, that certain changes will take place after the construction of the hydropower projects on the Danube. The wide catchment basin on the river downstream from Bratislava will cause materials to settle to the bottom of this huge reservoir. During the depositing of sediment, water will be cleared of impurities, which surely is a positive effect. The surface of the catchment basin will be about 80 times larger than the present surface of the natural stream. On this expanded surface of contact with air, water will be saturated with more oxygen than is the case now. As the water will seep through to the ground, the sediments will act as a filter. Although initially the oxygen content may partly deteriorate as a result of the creation of organic sediments, it is to be anticipated that the amount of oxygen will increase even in the water of the catchment basin—as a result of the photosynthetic activity of water plants, which multiplies in shallow, light-filled, and warm water. Shallow and wide catchment basins have a greater self-cleaning effect than an equally long section of the river. Therefore, it is to be expected that the construction of the hydropower projects will improve the quality of water compared with the situation today.

Such is actual reality, corroborated by long-term scientific studies. The facts we have cited represent convincing and serious arguments which sharply contrast with the outcries of "ecological hysteria."

In the polemics with the contribution in the NIKA information bulletin, we mentioned, from an objective and scientifically based perspective, only some aspects of the construction of the hydropower projects on the Danube. We did so without embellishment, frankly, and truthfully. Additional and much more detailed data will be provided in the publication "Gabcikovo-Nagymaros," issued within the "RUDE PRAVO Library" series, which will reach the book market in the course of May. Everyone who is interested will find truthful and comprehensive information in it, information which the one-sided perspective of the NIKA bulletin, for instance, was unable to provide....

Party Department Head Departs for USSR

AU1804090189 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak
17 Apr 89 p 2

[CTK report in the "Brief Domestic News" column: "Study Delegation to USSR"]

[Text] A study delegation of the Social Organizations and National Committees Department of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ], led by Jan Bouchal, head of the department, left yesterday [16 April] for the USSR at the CPSU Central Committee's invitation. In the USSR the delegation will become acquainted with the course of restructuring and with the CPSU's experience in intensifying socialist democracy and in preparing and the course of the elections to USSR representative bodies, as well as with the activities of social organizations.

Cooperation Document Signed With Brazil

AU1704140489 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
15 Apr 89 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] In concluding the 13th session of the joint Czechoslovak-Brazilian Commission on Economic Cooperation, which was held in Prague, the heads of the two delegations signed a final document. In the course of their meetings, the two sides expressed their interest in continuing the search for ways of specifically implementing the intentions of this agreement, i.e., cooperation in power engineering, irrigation, urban public transport, and the export of Czechoslovak machinery, for instance diesel aggregates, tug boats, and cables and rails for trams.

Fuel Minister Ends Visit to Japan

AU1704141089 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
15 Apr 89 p 7

[Unattributed report in the "24 Hours Abroad" column]

[Text] Antonin Krumnikl, CSSR minister of fuel and power, concluded his visit to Japan on Friday [14 April]. At the conclusion of his visit he was received by Masahisa Aoki, state minister and director general of the Environmental Protection Agency. During their meeting

they assessed the possibilities for expanding contacts and cooperation between the two countries in creating and protecting living environments.

Artists Union Plenum Fails To Achieve Quorum

AU1904134889 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
17 Apr 89 p 2

[CTK report: "Restructuring and Culture Are Indivisible; On the Meeting of the Prague Branch of the Czech Theater, Cinema, and Television Artists Union"]

[Excerpts] Prague— Some 270 members of the Prague branch of the Czech Theater, Cinema, and Television Artists' Union (SCDU), who are active in the sphere of the theater (more than 600 members had been invited, and thus there was no quorum) held a plenary meeting in Prague on Saturday [15 April]. The objective of the meeting was to submit suggestions and recommendations for the nationwide conference of the SCDU's theater section, which will take place in Prague in June.

In the main report, National Artist Josef Vetrovec, chairman of the Prague SCDU branch, stressed that the restructuring of the economy and all spheres of our life must be seen as a unique opportunity to implement the—thus far only partially utilized—potential of the dramatic arts. [passage omitted] Josef Vetrovec noted further that the meetings to date of the arts intelligentsia with the representatives of the Prague Czechoslovak Communist Party (CPCZ) City Committee have in essence pinpointed the existing problems, and have been held in an atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding. Now we should have a solution for those things that have demonstrably more than come to maturity, and rightly give rise to disagreement, embarrassment, and astonishment. And this, above all, immensely complicates honest creative work, because it is the product of the administrative era with all its unsuitable consequences. [passage omitted]

Miroslav Stepan, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and leading secretary of the Prague CPCZ City Committee, also spoke in the discussion. He expressed appreciation for the work of Prague artists who are taking an active part in the process of social restructuring and democratization. Not only in the economic life, he said, but also in culture there are problems that have accumulated over the years, as well as new problems, arising from the restructuring process, and also problems that are deliberately brought into society. [passage omitted]

He drew attention to the fact that in our dramatic arts, attempts at group interests have been cropping up, resulting—for example in theater, cinema, radio, and television—in so-called private business, a matter which then yields works that are of insufficient artistic value, also in their execution. [passage omitted]

People will not accept it when, instead of top quality work and real art, one strives for cheap political sensations and extremes aimed at disturbing the current social motion. He also mentioned that quite a few individuals are trying to speak about nonexistent differences between culture and politics. Those who strive for this know well that this not the expression of the existing state of affairs, but comes from those who both at home and abroad are against the ongoing restructuring and democratization of our life. [passage omitted]

Further on Interior Minister's News Conference
AU1304161989 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
21 Apr 89 p 2

[Igor Sirota report: "On the Security Situation"]

[Text] Prague (from our correspondent)—The overwhelming majority of citizens support the policy of restructuring and democratization of our society. However, it is impossible to ignore the fact that certain illegal groups are trying to misuse the process of restructuring. Frantisek Kincl, CSSR minister of interior, said at a press conference in Prague on Tuesday [11 April].

Members of the National Security Corps [SNB] have the citizens' support in the struggle against antisocialist groups and forces which like the so-called Charter 77 and the Committee for the Defense of the Unjustly Prosecuted, have moved toward an open confrontation with socialism. Their aim, just like that of some 20 other illegal groups, is to create conditions for destabilization in our country, for a reversal of political power. The actions of illegal groups organized in Prague from 15 to 20 January had the character of a confrontation.

The illegal groups have gained a certain influence, not only among antisocial and criminal elements, but also among a section of the politically inexperienced and disoriented youth. To enforce their aims, these groups employ intimidation, psychical pressure, and terror. In the first 3 months of this year, SNB bodies registered a total of 334 telephone calls and two letters whose anonymous authors threatened attacks on industrial facilities, buildings of party and state bodies and National Front organizations, and also on individual persons. In 53 cases, they threatened to blow up health care and educational establishments. SNB bodies have uncovered 43 perpetrators, mostly in North and East Bohemia, Prague, and West Slovakia. In order to ensure safety, in 13 cases it was necessary to interrupt public transportation, in 15 cases work in enterprises and plants, and 44 facilities had to be evacuated. In a number of cases, their perpetrators "drew inspiration" from the instructions of Western radio stations. The preparation and course of the anti-socialist demonstrations in Prague proved the illegal structures' links with centers of ideological subversion in Western countries.

F. Kincl pointed out that the struggle with illegal structures is not only the concern of the security forces and other agencies involved in criminal proceedings. An influence must be exerted on them, first and foremost by political means. This is a concern of our entire political system, an integral part of the activation of the organizations affiliated in the National Front, which offers broad possibilities for the participation of everyone who has a sincere and honest attitude toward socialism and the development of our society.

Furthermore, F. Kincl briefed journalists on the SNB's struggle against crime. Last year, for example, 1,004 cases of bribery were uncovered. SNB members succeeded in clearing up about 94 percent of last year's 176 murders, which was a drop of 30 compared with the year before. The number of robberies also declined. On the other hand, more than half the cases of burglary still have not been cleared up.

Frantisek Kincl also replied to questions about road safety. He said that the number of road accidents increased last year to almost 110,000. Some changes in the new decree on road traffic regulations that is now in preparation are a reaction against this negative development.

'Pacifist Perceptions' Among People Noted
AU2004095089 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
18 Apr 89 p 1

[Editorial: "The People's Army and the Disarmament Process"]

[Excerpts] The 1980's have distinctly changed the approach both to the questions of war and peace and to assessing the way of ensuring a strategic equilibrium between the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Talks have begun on draft agreements which, for the first time in history, not only have to change or limit a further arms buildup, but eliminate certain types of weapons. [passage omitted]

The progress made in reducing the level of military confrontation, as well as the changes in the military doctrines which are on the horizon, favorably influence the general development of relations in Europe, and therefore the whole of our society welcomes and comprehensively supports them. [passage omitted]

However, we cannot conceal the fact that next to the favorable influence of the contemporary developments on the life and work of our citizens there also exist certain negative phenomena. The increased feeling of security causes many people to have pacifist perceptions of the many problems of the present day world that is full of contradictoriness. The ideological current that is carrying them is one that underestimates the danger of war and has a less patriotically motivated responsibility to defend our country and socialism. Even though the

consequence is not the rejection of the need to defend the socialist fatherland as such, there exists the underestimation of the importance of preparing for it.

We must realize that such and similar views and attitudes have not come into being from one day to another, but that over a long period the inadequate convincingness and the formalistic nature of paramilitary-patriotic education has also contributed to this. In the past, without regard for reality, we far too often resorted to the method of always repeating selected arguments, thinking that the more often they are repeated, the sooner and the more easily people will accept them. The resolutions of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium on the improvement of paramilitary education and on the popularization of the Czechoslovak People's Army (CSLA) in society also are not being consistently implemented. Lately, and above all, the unpreparedness of the staffers of state organs and social organizations in clarifying military issues to the civilian population is especially marked. [passage omitted]

In carrying out the paramilitary-patriotic education of the population, and particularly of the youth, what should we pursue at present? Above all, we should develop their ability to realistically assess the disarmament processes and to evaluate them according to their real contribution to ensuring peace. [passage omitted] We must carry out extensive work to explain the principles of the military doctrines of the Warsaw Pact member states and of the CSSR and, in this connection, point out the increasing importance of the antiwar, peace-spreading function of the armed forces of the socialist states. Comprehending the new demands aimed at ensuring the country's reliable and sufficient defense presumes comprehending the need for the CSLA's high degree of combat readiness and preparedness and that its material and cadre needs are met. Because we speak about the young generation above all, we must not ignore the necessity of positively influencing its attitudes toward the basic military service. [passage omitted]

Bratislava Scientists Achieve Nuclear Fusion
LD1804152789 Prague CTK in English 1310 GMT
18 Apr 89

[Text] Bratislava April 18 (CTK)—A group of scientists from the Comenius University of Bratislava Faculty of Mathematics and Physics led by Professor Pavol Povinc have announced they achieved a thermonuclear fusion at a room temperature yesterday.

During an experiment in laboratory conditions they registered with a highly sensitive detector fast neutrons originating during a fusion of Deuterium nuclei as a result of heavy water electrolysis and following absorption of liberated Deuterium in the Palladium electrode.

Visa Rules for Travel to FRG, Austria Changed
AU1704155389 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
15 Apr 89 p 2

[CTK report: "Changes in Obtaining Visas"]

[Text] Prague—There have been certain positive changes in the visa practices of our immediate neighbors.

Starting with 20 March, the FRG mission will also be granting FRG visas by mail, on the basis of negotiations between our Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the FRG Embassy in Prague. On receiving a written request, the FRG Embassy will send the applicant a visa application form, together with information explaining the visa-by-mail procedure in detail. The passports provided with a visa will be mailed to applicant's address. An FRG visa can be applied for up to 1 year in advance of the planned trip to the FRG.

This means the end of former practices, when those interested in getting a visa had to submit their application in person at the FRG Embassy in Prague. At the same time, the 9-day time-limit needed for an FRG visa to become valid, which was prescribed to date, has been cancelled. From now on the visa will be granted within 2 days, and can be used to enter the FRG immediately, starting with the date of issue.

The Republic of Austria is also making it easier for Czechoslovak citizens to travel to Austria. The Austrian visa can be obtained at border crossings. However, they charge a higher visa fee than the Austrian Embassy in Prague, and this fee must be paid in Austrian currency.

Nuclear Inspector on Power Plant Safety
AU1404132989

[Editorial Report] Prague PRACE in Czech on 13 April carries on page 5 a 1,500-word interview by Rudolf Unger with engineer Jiri Beranek, chief nuclear safety inspector of the Czechoslovak Atomic Energy Commission, headlined "Is the Operation of Nuclear Power Plants Safe?". Beranek states that the authorities are contemplating the renovation of the two oldest operating Czechoslovak nuclear reactors of the V-1 type in Jaslovské Bohunice because they belong to a group of reactors whose design "does not quite correspond to present-day safety requirements." He goes on to say that "from an ecological point of view, it is obvious" that the CSSR "cannot avoid gradually replacing coal-fired power plants by nuclear power plants. Any slowdown in the construction of nuclear power plants would only make the situation worse, and our commitments—also vis-a-vis foreign countries—would be seen as unreliable." Beranek further says that making sure that nuclear power facilities operate with maximum safety and reliability is of decisive importance.

Polish Press Cited on Bush Economic Plan
AU2004114589 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 19 Apr 89 p 5

[Text] Warsaw (ADN)—On Tuesday [18 April] TRYBUNA LUDU and other Polish papers dealt with U.S. President Bush's speech made the day before, in which he announced several measures for future economic cooperation with Poland. Referring to a report by the PAP news agency, the newspapers mention an eight-point plan presented by Bush which calls for the elimination of customs barriers for various goods. On the condition that Warsaw shows "a healthy economic approach" demanded by the IMF, the United States is also willing to advocate the conversion of Poland's foreign debt, valued at \$39 billion. Moreover, it is willing to advocate credits by the IMF, it is stated. The enterprise "Overseas Private Investment Corporation" will be authorized to support investments by U.S. firms in Poland. In addition, an agreement on the promotion of cooperation between the two countries is proposed, it is reported.

The planned review of the possibilities to grant loans to the private sector in Poland is one of the further measures announced by Bush. The President pointed out that the desired new principles of the policy toward Poland will not harm the interests of the West in any way, TRYBUNA LUDU continues. With these measures, he wants to express the United States' acknowledgement of the implementation of the reforms in Poland and encourage the country to take further reformist measures, it is stated.

GDR Willing To Pay Compensation to Switzerland
AU2004092289 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER
ALLGEMEINE in German 20 Apr 89 p 1

["epd" report: "GDR Intends To Pay Compensation to Switzerland"]

[Text] Geneva, 19 April—The GDR has declared its willingness to pay compensation to Switzerland for Swiss real estate property that was nationalized after World War II. As was announced at the conclusion of GDR Foreign Minister Fischer's visit to Switzerland in Geneva on Wednesday [19 April], East Berlin recognizes about 1,200 cases eligible for compensation. These are to

be compensated with a lump sum that still has to be negotiated. Nevertheless, the Swiss demands and the GDR offer for compensation are still far apart, the Bern Foreign Ministry says.

Fischer Receives UNESCO Delegation Heads
AU1404202289 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 13 Apr 89 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—On Wednesday afternoon [12 April], Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer had a friendly meeting in the Foreign Ministry with the heads of the delegations taking part in the 10th regional conference of UNESCO national commissions of European regions.

Oskar Fischer stressed that the GDR, particularly during the present year that marks the 40th anniversary of its foundation, is glad to be able to host this conference which effectively puts into practice European cooperation in important fields and endows them with life.

Oskar Fischer emphasized the GDR's appreciation of the noble goals and principles of UNESCO's Constitution, and of its practical work. The organization is an irreplaceable forum for international dialogue and for cooperation that is directed at promoting peace, progress, and development between all member states, regions, cultures, and social-economic systems, Fischer said.

The GDR foreign minister pointed out that, according to the great intellectual, scientific-technological, and cultural potential it embodies, no small contribution is expected from the European region. The GDR regards the 10th regional conference of the UNESCO national commissions of the European region as a significant and modern forum for a free and wide exchange of opinions concerning all important and topical questions of UNESCO's work.

The delegation heads expressed thanks for the cordial hospitality and the good working conditions under which the 10th regional conference is taking place in the capital of the GDR. Oskar Fischer wished the 10th regional conference further success, constructive work, and good results.

Leading officials of the Foreign Ministry attended the meeting.

Shamir Declines Hungarian Help on Mideast

*LD1904223489 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 2000 GMT 19 Apr 89*

[Text] According to the Israeli head of government, it is no use for Hungary to try to mediate in the Middle East crisis, as such help cannot have much success. Yitzhaq Shamir, who had talks with the Hungarian leaders in Budapest, has justified his opinion by saying that Hungary is a part of a bloc which is outside of the talks.

The head of government has also said that his Budapest visit was initiated from the Hungarian side for the purpose of surveying the bilateral relations and the Middle Eastern situation.

Shamir, incidentally, as he stated, has travelled to Budapest first of all for the purpose of briefing the Soviet leadership through Hungary, about the developments in the Middle East and about the elections planned on the occupied Arab territories.

Kovacs Interviewed on Relations With Israel

*LD1904192689 Budapest MTI in English 1826 GMT
19 Apr 89*

[Text] Budapest, April 19 (MTI)—Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's Tuesday visit to Budapest has elicited a great deal of response throughout the world.

Commentaries from the leading Western news agencies suggest that Hungarian-Israeli contacts now include a number of new elements.

MTI's correspondent interviewed Deputy Foreign Minister Laszlo Kovacs, who recently returned from his official visit to Israel and attended Mr Shamir's talks in Budapest.

Q: What was the aim of Mr Shamir's visit? Were there any plans for a concrete agreement about resuming diplomatic relations?

A: The two parties agreed on the need for top-level talks to be held about the present and future of bilateral relations, the possibilities for settling the Middle East crisis, and the correlations of the two issues. Establishing relations didn't crop up as such, as the process is a rather complicated and time-consuming one, mainly because of the correlations I've just mentioned. However important, the recent visit was only a single step in this direction.

It seems comparatively easier now to eliminate the obstacles Israel placed in the way of bilateral trade and create contractual conditions for introducing up-to-date forms of economic cooperation. Naturally, this is also going to take more than just a couple of weeks.

Q: Yasir 'Arafat, president of the Palestine Liberation Organization, who has since been elected president of the state of Palestine, visited Hungary not long ago, and now Yitzhaq Shamir has been to Budapest. Would these visits point to some kind of mediation on the part of Hungary?

A: In the classic diplomatic sense, Hungary is not mediating between the parties affected by the Middle East crisis. It is a fact, however, that we are trying to bring about a dialogue with all parties in order to promote a settlement. In the world today, the settlement of bilateral ties cannot be separated from the settlement of international problems. This applies even more to those affected by local conflicts. For this reason, we should like to emphasize that, when raising Hungarian-Israeli links to higher levels, our aim is not merely to tap the mutual advantages of cooperation, but also actively to contribute to a solution of the Middle East crisis through building relations.

Party Spokesman on 19 April Politburo Session

*LD1904211289 Budapest MTI in English 1939 GMT
19 Apr 89*

[Text] Budapest, April 19 (MTI)—Emil Kimmel, deputy spokesman for the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP] said in his briefing on the Political Committee session on Wednesday that the agenda had included the modification of the party's organization, changes in its authority of appointing cadres, the amendment of parliamentary functions and the person who should the post of president of the republic [sentence as received].

Istvan Petrovski, head of the HSWP Central Committee Department for Party Policy, pointed out that, to promote the renewal of the party's organization and in consideration of the emergence of a multi-party system, the Political Committee had decided to propose politicking to places of residence. This means the creation of a structure along the lines of West European left-wing parties, Mr Petrovski said. Despite the aversion of party members to the idea of moving out from places of employment, the Political Committee now confirmed its position that the HSWP should be engaged in politics and not in production management. This proposal will be discussed at the May session of the HSWP Central Committee.

The Political Committee also proposed that the party should only retain the authority for appointing people to party posts, and not interfere with appointments to other politically important positions, but only lend their support.

In reply to a question, Mr Petrovski said that the HSWP would not be nominating new ministers before the announced restructuring of the government, but it only wants to avail itself of the right of support.

During the discussion of a report concerning the creation of a one- and two-chamber parliament, the Political Committee stated that the bicameral arrangement had some advantages over the current unicameral version, but it considered both conceivable. The Political Committee believed it was important to introduce the post of the president of the republic, and proposed that the new constitution should so formulate this function that the holder be suitable to act as a mediator between parliament and the government. The president of the republic, elected by the population, should not be the leader of any political party.

Mr Kimmel said that May 1 celebrations also figured on the session's agenda. This traditional parade of workers will again be held in Budapest, with speeches delivered by representatives of SZOT and the HSWP.

'Expert' Characterizes Session

LD1904180389 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1630 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Now you will hear a roundup by Pal Toth on the session today of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Politburo.

[P. Toth] The MSZMP Politburo heard a submission on the one- or two-chamber parliament, a proposal on the institution of president of republic, as well as on the system and date of electing National Assembly deputies and council members. Perhaps we should concur, in opinion, with Andras Toth, expert of the Central Committee, that this was the first time the Politburo did not make a decision on concrete matters.

[A. Toth] That is so primarily because the Politburo considers all three issues to be such that they cannot be undertaken and decided, in the current political situation, by one political factor, the MSZMP, which is still operating as the ruling party.

[P. Toth] Does it wish to negotiate with the alternative organizations and the other parties?

[A. Toth] The body unequivocally took the stand that only on the basis of cooperation and dialogue of the various social organizations, parties, can these issues be decided and then proposed to the competent state organs for continuation of the further work of elaboration.

[P. Toth] Was there no talk either of bringing forward, for example, the National Assembly elections or the council elections?

[A. Toth] It figured as an issue among the topics primarily in connection with the Hungarian Democratic Forum's stand which came out this week. However, the body did not take a stand in the matter, on the basis of the above consideration.

[P. Toth] Would the MSZMP support the institution of president of the republic?

[A. Toth] The MSZMP is of the view that as part of the further development of the political system, an important function could be filled by an institution of president of republic, and it considered it justified and necessary to continue elaborating work connected with this.

[P. Toth] Naturally, a law will be prepared on this, and it will have to be adopted by the National Assembly.

[A. Toth] Naturally, it is an issue that [word indistinct] according to the contents of a separate law, with the amendment of the currently valid constitution.

[P. Toth] The MSZMP has, after all, an existing opinion on the election system.

[A. Toth] The competent experts submitted several versions with regard to shaping the election system. On this basis it appears that on the part of the MSZMP a mixed solution, a combination of an individual and multiman-

date [egyeni es toebbmandatumos] election system seems sympathetic. By no means is this a decision, however. It is a preliminary stance.

Pozsgay Attends 'Reform Circle' Founding Session

LD1804021289 Budapest MTI in English 2149 GMT
17 Apr 89

[Text] Budapest, April 17 (MTI)—The Eger Reform Circle of the Hungarian Socialist workers' Party [HSWP] held its founding session on Monday, with State Minister Imre Pozsgay, member of the HSWP Political committee, attending.

Mr Pozsgay pointed out that although a split of the party cannot be an aim, preservation of the old structure may become even more dangerous than a split. The basic condition of consensus is political freedom, a goal which must not be given up. He stressed that if the majority of party members want to bring forward the date of the party congress, their demand should be met.

MSZMP Group Calls for Party Resignations

AU1904124289 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET
in Hungarian 11 Apr 89 p 4

[National Press Office report: "People Responsible for the Crisis Should Leave the Party—Letter of the MSZMP Committee of Hungarian Television to the Central Committee"]

[Text] The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Committee of Hungarian Television has sent a letter to the reformist and pragmatic politicians of the MSZMP Central Committee. "We communists are all indebted to our nation"—the letter begins and then continues as follows:

"We must account for the way we have managed power in past decades. Has this power been a means of promoting advancement or has it been viewed as just something to be maintained....? It is well-known in the party that there have always been people among us who would have used differently the means of political power than those who possessed this power. It is also well-known that as a result of internal problems, our nation is now quickly returning to its European character, its national characteristics, its traditions, and to its independence. The aforementioned people also contributed to the fact that we are now irreversibly advancing toward a democratic society in which our human rights and fundamental freedoms are no longer just written words but have become reality.

"Those who exercised political power have always hindered the publicizing of these efforts within the party, and therefore, it is not certain whether or not the broad strata of society are aware of the existence and influence of the party's reformist wing.

"The people and groups responsible for the crisis could today monopolize the existence of the reformist forces and, referring to the overall importance of party unity, they could blur the limits of responsibility by pretending that all of us are responsible for all positive and negative things.

"Responsibility is not common! Nor is achievement or failure!

"It is not enough to declare that the MSZMP 'is breaking with the political and economic structure which proved to be distorted and mistaken and is breaking with the mistakes made by the previous leadership, with subjectivism, and with the practice of engaging in politics without including the party membership.' The MSZMP promised this in 1956! It should carry out this break now; it really must do this now! This is now more important than sticking to the unity declared for decades, something that has never existed in reality, just like many other nonexistent achievements.

"The MSZMP Central Committee formulated a program on 7 March. This program is not trustworthy because it tries to preserve the illusion of a nonexistent unity! The fact that the Central Control Committee quickly declared its agreement with the program has not made it trustworthy either.

"In vain we call upon our party organizations to debate this program, and in vain we see that this program is different from previous ones at least in its short and clear formulation. However, all this does not change the basic problem. We feel that the program is not trustworthy because it is impossible to formulate a uniform program for both the followers and enemies of reform! The latter have been openly present in the MSZMP for decades—despite the dismissal of some leading politicians—while precisely because of them, we can only suppose the existence of the reformers.

"As long as we fail to name those responsible—no matter how many they are—and as long as these people participate in the political life in 'unity' with us, the credibility of the MSZMP within our society will not be determined by reformers and pragmatic politicians, but by the enemies of reform among us. One can no longer play the game—as they have so many times before—where everyone joins this program in unity, including those who yesterday opposed this program with all their actions and who have always joined every program in words, no matter how contradictory these programs might have been compared to previous programs which they had also accepted. These eternal approvers continue to declare today that our only task is to explain to the party membership and make them understand that they have nothing else to do except carry out this program in a disciplined way, as the position of the Central Control Committee also shows.

"There are only reform communists and pragmatic politicians both to the left and the right of the center of the renewed MSZMP!

"Those responsible for the crisis should either step aside by admitting their responsibility in public or leave the party; if they do not do this, we should expel them from the party.

"The reformist wing of the Central Committee and the pragmatic politicians should turn to the party members to reveal who represents what and who follows whom, and why?

"Without delay, we should break with the current illusion of unity; Until then, we cannot talk about this program earnestly because everything we have said would have no credibility among the party membership and our society.

"Today, it is more important to establish clear fronts than to discuss the details of this program! After the clarification of these fronts, those responsible for correcting past mistakes will have the opportunity to clarify the details of this program which, by then, will already have credibility and thus, will become possible to follow and implement. Then, we will have the opportunity to repay our debts to our creditors of 4 decades."

Grosz, Delegation Return From Bulgaria

LD1704212489 Budapest MTI in English 2054 GMT
17 Apr 89

[Text] Budapest, April 17 (MTI)—On Monday evening, Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, returned from his Sofia working meeting with Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Mr Grosz's entourage included Pal Ivanyi, member of the HSWP Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee, Geza Kotai, head of the Central Committee Department for International Party Relations, Laszlo Major, head of Central Committee Office, all members of the Central Committee, and Gyula Thurmer, foreign political advisor to the general secretary.

Mr Grosz and his entourage were welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by Janos Lukacs, chairman of the Central Control committee, Emil Kimmel, deputy head of the Central Committee office, and Imre Szokai, deputy head of the Central Committee Department for International Party Relations. Present was Lilo Toshev, charge d'affaires ad interim at the Budapest Embassy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Official on Bulgarian Trade

LD1804015689 Budapest MTI in English 2154 GMT
17 Apr 89

[Text] Sofia, April 17 (MTI)—Pal Ivanyi, member of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, who accompanied Karoly Grosz in Sofia and discussed questions of economic cooperation with Grisha Filipov, member of the Political Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and secretary of the Central Committee, said the following to MTI's correspondent:

The considerable Hungarian surplus at the end of the first three months of the year cannot be maintained for a long time. Besides, the turnover planned for 1989 falls 20 per cent short of last year's. In the long run the Hungarian economy cannot afford financing this surplus which actually amounts to a loan granted to the Bulgarian partner.

In a longer perspective, none of the countries is interested in a durable decline in turnover, but the present accounting system carries that danger. It would be desirable to examine possibilities for creating a more up-to-date system. The idea was already raised in the Hungarian-Soviet relation, and now the Bulgarian partners expressed interest in the issue. There were also calls for limiting the sphere of inter-state agreements in the period from 1991 to 1995 and to expand direct cooperation between companies.

The economic policy secretaries of the governing parties of the CMEA countries are scheduled to meet in Berlin in June, when it would be favourable to make headway towards a genuinely radical reform of the organization, Pal Ivanyi said.

Polish Defense Minister Arrives in Budapest
*LD1804000989 Warsaw PAP in English 2257 GMT
17 Apr 89*

[Text] Budapest [dateline as received]—Political Bureau Member of the PUWP CC [Polish United Workers Party Central Committee] and Poland's Minister of Defence Gen. Florian Siwicki arrived here today on a three-day official friendly visit being paid on the invitation from the Hungarian Defence Minister Gen. Ferenc Karpati.

During the talk, the two ministers informed each other on the socio-political and economic situation in both countries. They exchanged views and experiences concerning the development of armed forces in the current international situation, paying special attention to the issues connected with lowering the military potential, restructuring the army and the resulting budget cuts on military spending.

Meets Grosz, Departs 19 Apr
*LD1904212889 Budapest MTI in English 1949 GMT
19 Apr 89*

[Text] Budapest, April 19 (MTI)—On Wednesday in Budapest, Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP], met Army General Florian Siwicki, member of the Political Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, minister of national defence, who conveyed greetings from Polish leaders, including Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Mr Siwicki stressed that Poland was looking with sincere sympathy at the efforts being made by the HSWP to safeguard stability and protect and strengthen socialism.

Mr Grosz pointed out that the HSWP was strongly determined to defend socialism and create a modern socialist society through the consistent implementation of political and economic reforms. He said the party was prepared to cooperate with all forces of the nation in working out the political ways and means of settling the economic and social problems. It was in the interest of the whole of society to avoid another national tragedy.

The talks were attended by Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, member of the HSWP Central Committee and minister of defence. Tadeusz Czechowicz, Polish ambassador to Hungary, was also present.

Concluding his three-day official friendly visit, Mr Siwicki left Budapest on Wednesday.

Finnish Foreign Minister Makes Working Visit
*LD1304214889 Budapest MTI in English 1958 GMT
13 Apr 89*

[Text] Budapest, April 13 (MTI)—Pertti Paasio, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Finland, president of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, arrived on a friendly working visit to Budapest on Thursday night [13 April].

He was met at the airport by Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs.

Begins Talks With Varkonyi
*LD1404162689 Budapest MTI in English 1435 GMT
14 Apr 89*

[Text] Budapest, April 14 (MTI)—The Hungarian-Finnish foreign ministerial talks started in Budapest on Friday. Pertti Paasio, in Hungary since Thursday evening, and his host, Peter Varkonyi, discussed cooperation between the two countries and international issues.

In his briefing about the talks, Foreign Spokesman Istvan Komoroczki told MTI's correspondent that relations between Hungary and Finland were Traditionally good. Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian socialist workers' Party, is scheduled to leave for Helsinki this Autumn, and Prime Minister Harri Holkeri is to visit Budapest during the first half of next year.

In connection with economic cooperation, Mr Varkonyi spoke about the liberalization of regulations concerning foreign capital investments in Hungary, and called for the introduction of more up-to-date forms of cooperation. Mr Paasio pointed out Finland's interest in capital investment in Hungary.

The Hungarian foreign minister informed his counterpart about the latest session of the Warsaw Treaty foreign Ministerial committee, and outlined the Hungarian stand on Romanian Hungarians. Mr Paasio said Helsinki had repeatedly expressed, seemingly without success, its concern about the position of national minorities in Romania.

Following the talks, the Finnish foreign minister delivered a lecture about disarmament questions at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and then inaugurated the new Finnish Embassy building in Budapest.

Mr Varkonyi and his wife hosted a gala dinner in honour of the Finnish guests.

Meets Grosz 15 April

LD1504162989 Budapest MTI in English 1531 GMT
15 Apr 89

[Text] Budapest, April 15 (MTI)—On Saturday, HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party] General Secretary Karoly Grosz met Pertti Paasio, Finnish foreign minister, who is in Budapest on a working visit.

He briefed him about the current tasks facing the HSWP, and stressed the party intended to carry on with consistent economic, political and ideological reform. He pointed out Hungary aimed to cooperate with every willing country on the basis of mutual advantages and respect, and supports the Helsinki process both in domestic and international policy.

Mr Grosz praised the development of Hungarian-Finnish relations, underlining the importance of regular top-level meetings. He said the HSWP would do its best to develop far-reaching cooperation with the Finnish Social Democratic Party, and was ready to pool views on the workings of the political and economic systems of both countries. He said Hungary would be interested in seeking new possibilities in the field of economic cooperation, and he was pleased with the impetus recently gained by Hungarian-Finnish economic contacts.

Mr Paasio expressed his regard for the activity of the HSWP in the sphere of political and economic reforms. He stressed Finland also aims to strengthen political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries, including the expansion of economic and technical scientific cooperation and the encouragement of Finnish companies to do business with Hungary.

After the meeting, Mr Paasio and his wife visited Visegrad and Szentendre, the latter soon to become the twin town of Uusikaupunki.

Discusses Restructuring With Nemeth

LD1504031389 Budapest MTI in English 2305 GMT
14 Apr 89

[Text] Budapest, April 14 (MTI)—As reported, Hungarian Prime Minister Miklos Nemeth Friday met with visiting Foreign Minister of Finland Pertti Paasio. The discussion, held in a cordial atmosphere, was also attended by Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian foreign minister.

Hungarian ambassador to Finland, Arpad Hargita, reported on the discussions:

The prime minister spoke of the affinity, the related language between our countries, and the task of restructuring both countries are facing. Since this process began earlier in Finland, Hungary is following it with keen attention, particularly in the governmental and economic spheres. We do not intend to imitate the measures taken in Finland, but would like to select useful elements of their effective system, applicable to our circumstances. Mr Nemeth spoke of the necessity of developing our economic cooperation in conformity with the excellent existing political relations and expressed interest in the ministerial conference of the EFTA [European Free Trade Association] countries to be held in Oslo.

During the discussions, the sides agreed that both countries have to calculate with the effects of the Western European integration, and that the creation of a "European Fortress" would not be advantageous.

Mr Paasio termed consensus the key element of the Finnish success. This means that representatives of the varied political trends all have a uniform view on how best to develop the Finnish economy, concluded Mr Hargita.

In the evening, the Finnish foreign minister attended the performance of Wagner's "The Flying Dutchman" at the opera house.

Interviewed on Neutrality, USSR

LD1504031489 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 2000 GMT 14 Apr 89

[Announcer] Valeria Toth interviewed the Finnish foreign minister, who is having discussions in our country. First of all she asked the Finnish politician about the currently fashionable Finlandization:

[Begin recording] [Paasio, in English fading into Hungarian translation] As a matter of fact, we do not like to use that term because it has been misused in many other contexts in the past years. In my view, the term refers to the inalienable right of every people to seek prosperity in its own way. I know what is meant when people say that Hungary should also be Finlandized, but let me just recall that Hungary's historical antecedents and the circumstances are not similar to Finland's.

[Toth] How is future neutrality seen in Finland?

[Paasio] We are living through a period of serious changes. It is difficult to predict what will happen in the future. I feel that perhaps neutrality will not be a useless political category in the future, either. We feel, for instance, that the neutral and nonaligned countries could also play an important role in the Helsinki process as mediators.

[Toth] The relationship with the Soviet Union has always been a key element of Finnish foreign policy. How is this seen in Helsinki now?

[Paasio] This relationship, regardless of the tension of a given international situation, has always been very favorable. One of the most essential elements of our foreign policy has been and will remain the good relations that have evolved with our neighbors. The Soviet Union is also our neighbor, and this geopolitical fact will not change in the future, no matter how the economic and political relations develop in Europe. [end recording]

Departs Budapest 16 April

LD1604154689 Budapest MTI in English 1513 GMT
16 Apr 89

[Text] Budapest, April 16 (MTI)—Pertti Paasio, foreign minister of the Republic of Finland and president of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, who visited Hungary between April 13 and 16, left Budapest today.

The foreign minister was paying a friendly working visit at the invitation of his Hungarian counterpart, Peter Varkonyi.

Agreement With FRG on Munich, Pecs Consulates
LD1704202389 Budapest MTI in English 1652 GMT
17 Apr 89

[Excerpt] Budapest, April 17 (MTI)—Under an inter-governmental agreement, Hungary is to open a consulate general in Munich and an FRG consulate will be set up in Pecs. Zoltan Molnar, chairman of the Municipal Council of Pecs, said the final place of the office would be designated later on. [passage omitted]

Economic Statistics for January, February AU1904123289 Budapest MTI in English 1242 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] Budapest, MTI, 06/04/1989—

	1988 in percentage of 1987	1988 months 1-2 of 1987	1989 months 1-2 of 1987
in pc of the corr. period of the previous year			
Industry			
Volume of production	99.6	102.2	99.6
- mining	94.9	97.4	99.2
- electric energy ind.	100.0	98.9	104.7
- metallurgy	102.7	105.5	103.4
- engineering ind.	101.0	103.4	100.4
- building ind.	100.2	110.3	102.2
- chemical ind.	100.3	105.4	96.1
- light industry	99.1	101.1	97.4
- food industry	97.6	98.7	100.1
Employment per employee	97.2	97.1	96.8
Production	102.5	105.3	102.9
Sales prices	104.5	105.5	111.7
Sale of agricultural produce (at comparative prices)			
Livestock	96.2	94.1	107.7
Animal products	101.9	104.0	100.7
Transport			
Freight transport (tonnes per km)	109.4	131.9	102.1
Long-distance passenger transport (persons/km)	100.3	102.4	109.6
Public sector investments (at current prices)			
Central investments	94.0	140.6	114.1
Council investments	84.0	95.0	108.4
Company investments	97.7	129.8	123.1
Total	94.9	126.5	119.3
Individuals' cash revenues (current prices)			
Total	112.5	108.0	118.7
Retail trade			
Sales (current prices)	108.9	110.4	117.8
Sales (compar. prices)	93.5	92.9	103.3
- foodstuffs	94.3	88.4	99.5
- clothing	82.3	81.0	100.2
- consumer durables	95.6	100.0	107.0
Foreign trade (current prices)			
Imports	102.0	101.0	108.9
Ruble imports	97.0	99.5	115.5
Convertible imports	106.2	102.1	104.4
Exports	112.0	124.8	106.9
Ruble exports	97.0	106.7	101.9
Convertible exports	125.6	144.7	110.9

Consumer price index

1988 against 1987	1989 months 1-2, against corr. period of 1988	February 1989 against February 1988
115.7	112.8	103.2

Bush Announces Policy 'Free of Discrimination'
*AU2004093889 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish
18 Apr 89 p 7*

[PAP dispatch: "President Bush Announces New Policy Toward Poland"]

[Text] Washington. After several years of economic restrictions that have seriously affected the Polish economy, on Monday President Bush announced the principles of a new policy toward Poland that is free of discrimination.

Speaking in Hamtramck near Detroit, which has a strong Polish-American community, President Bush said that his plan was aimed at lending support to economic and political liberalization in Poland. Referring to the "roundtable" agreements, G. Bush said: "The Poles are now taking concrete steps that require our active support." He described the agreements as being a "potential watershed in the postwar history of Eastern Europe." The President announced: "As President of the United States, I have decided to make concrete moves in order to express recognition for the reforms that are being implemented in Poland, as well as to encourage future reform activities."

The eight-point program proposed by the President of the United States envisages the following:

1. The United States will enable Poland—if Congress grants approval—to make use of the generalized system of preferences (GSP) that eliminates customs tariffs on certain goods exported by developing countries.
2. The United States will submit to the Paris Club a motion on rescheduling Poland's foreign debt, which currently amounts to \$39 billion. The terms of an agreement on this issue should depend on Warsaw's readiness to make the "healthy economic moves" suggested by the IMF.
3. Washington will support the conclusion of an agreement on stand-by credits with the IMF, of which Poland has been a member since 1986.
4. The U.S. Government will authorize the federal institution securing private American investments (the Overseas Private Investment Corporation) to grant assistance to American firms wanting to invest in Poland.
5. The United States proposes concluding an intergovernmental agreement with Poland aimed at encouraging cooperation between private firms in both states.
6. The United States will encourage American firms to acquire equity holdings in enterprises in Poland or in projects connected with environmental protection or education in exchange for redeeming enterprises' debts.

7. The U.S. Government will examine the possibility of providing loans to the private sector in Poland through the International Finance Corporation, which comes under the authority of the World Bank.

8. The United States will encourage new bilateral programs concerning culture, education, and training with the aim of aiding the private sector in Poland.

The President stressed that the new principles of the policy toward our country can in no way harm the interests of the West.

Roman Popadiuk, the President's spokesman, declined to place a dollar value on the package of proposals, saying that it was not possible to make such an estimate. He only said that the proposed tariff concessions would have a value of between \$3.5 million and \$25 million.

The REUTER news agency says that some components of the presidential package will require congressional approval, whereas, the rescheduling of debts, for example, will require the agreement of the United States allies.

Information on the new policy toward Poland released by the White House states that "every economic move contains its own conditions; there are no loans that do not have terms or conditions attached to them."

Walesa Explains Reasons for Rome Visit
*LD1904191189 Warsaw Television Service in Polish
1520 GMT 19 Apr 89*

[Text] Before his departure for Rome, Lech Walesa said this exclusively to Tele-Ekspres:

[Begin Walesa recording] This is rather a complicated matter; we are mainly traveling to thank the Holy Father for his care over us and to ask his blessing for the difficult days that await us. We seriously want to reform the country, seriously take part, yet we have serious difficulties, above all, economic ones. We need great faith and hope for this. This is precisely why we are going to the Holy Father. After that and in contrast, we want to thank the trade unions and explain to them the interesting things that are taking place in Poland. We also want our contacts to be adapted to these new union times which are politically similar in any case. [end recording]

Finnish President Koivisto on Official Visit

Honored at Dinner

*LD1904221889 Warsaw PAP in English 1953 GMT
19 Apr 89*

[Text] Warsaw, April 19—This evening, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski gave a dinner in honour of Finland's President Mauno Koivisto.

At a ceremony that preceded the dinner, Finnish president was decorated with the Grand Badge of the Order of Merits of Poland while Wojciech Jaruzelski received the Finnish Grand Cross of the Knighthood of the White Rose.

Addressed by Jaruzelski

LD190422289 Warsaw PAP in English 2132 GMT
19 Apr 89

["Wojciech Jaruzelski's Toast (Abridged)"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, April 19—Today's meetings and talks, extensive and frank exchange of views on bilateral and international issues, have testified anew to the long-standing friendship. Our nations are close together in their patriotism, love of peace and freedom, the kinship of historical fates.

Today, in tune with President Urho Kekkonen's wise maxim, they are "looking for friends in their vicinity" and they do have them in their vicinity.

We are witnessing and participating in great changes taking place in the world, in East-West relations, especially between the Soviet Union and the United States. There has been a favourable change in the political atmosphere. A real prospect emerges for ensuring lasting security and advantageous development to the nations of Europe.

The developing process of detente invariably brings Helsinki to mind. Helsinki has made a permanent entry in a contemporary diplomatic vocabulary, it has become a symbol of agreement. It is just there that the CSCE Final Act was signed in 1975.

This act's signatories will again meet in Helsinki in three years' time. This is a sign of international recognition of the Finnish policy of neutrality.

The Kekkonen plan concerning the formation of an atom-free zone in Scandinavia or the proposal of yours, Mr President, on confidence building measures in Northern-Sea space are fully supported by our side.

We noted with satisfaction the results of the Vienna 35-nation conference. We hope that also the current negotiations will end favourably. The unilateral decisions made by the Soviet Union, Poland and other socialist countries on reduction of armed forces give an additional impact to those negotiations. We count on a constructive reaction to those decisions on the part of the Western partners.

Poland, mindful of her tragic experience, invariably underlines the necessity to search for new ways leading to detente in the political-military sphere. Our plan

whose essence may be recapitulated as "less armaments, more confidence in central Europe" also serves this goal. We are glad that it has met with interest in Finland as well.

Today's talks have once more confirmed that both countries are willing to cooperate in order to make an adequate contribution to consolidation of peace and favourable climate on the European Continent.

Mankind faces dangerous challenges. It is especially ecological threats that necessitate close, energetic cooperation, irrespective of existing differences in political systems. As neighbours, we understand it particularly well. We want the Baltic to be a sea free from pollution. The to-date experience of the Gdansk and the Helsinki conventions shows just how much there is still to be done. Poland is prepared for a broad cooperation also in this field.

Considering that today the struggle for clean air and clean water crosses borders and goes beyond possibilities of a single state, we have forwarded a proposal to set up a European environment protection fund. We also intend to present a draft under which a Baltic foundation would be set up to serve this aim. We hope that this initiative will be supported by Finland and other Baltic states.

Your visit, Mr President, is taking place at a time of great democratic transformations taking place in Poland. The deep restructuring of the political and economic model is under way. Its aim is to create conditions conducive to focusing the whole nation's energy on this country's accelerated development. We are glad that the activities we undertake meet with the attention and friendliness of our Finnish friends.

We would like to considerably develop economic relations with Finland.

The relations which unite our countries are not ruled by any international trends. Owing to the far-seeing policy of yours, Mr President, and of Finland's Government, they did not suffer even during the most difficult period for Poland. All the more so, both at present and in the future they can be even closer.

Roundup of Visit

LD2004091189 Warsaw PAP in English 0010 GMT
20 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 19—President of the Republic of Finland Mauno Koivisto arrived here today on an official visit. It is a significant event in Polish-Finnish relations.

Relations between the two Baltic states are marked by stability and one can state that they are a model of good neighbourly cooperation of countries of different social and economic systems. Poland and Finland are also

among states actively promoting the process of detente and favourable transformations in the international situation, especially in Europe. All this outlines the topics of Finnish president's talks in Warsaw, which started during the first day of his visit.

Mauno Koivisto was greeted at the airport by President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski. Among those welcoming the Finnish president was Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

The Finnish president started his stay in Warsaw with paying tribute to Polish soldiers and fighters who fell in the struggle for the independence of Poland and social progress by laying a wreath at the Tomb of an Unknown Soldier.

Talks at the Seat of the Council of State

In the afternoon, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski held talks with President of the Republic of Finland Mauno Koivisto during which the two exchanged views on internal situation in both countries and on bilateral relations as well as on the international situation.

At the same time, ministers of foreign affairs of Poland and Finland, Tadeusz Olechowski and Pertti Paasio presided over plenary talks.

After the conclusion of the meeting, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski and President of the Republic of Finland Mauno Koivisto took over the chairmanship of the plenary talks.

During the talks, the sides stressed close, friendly ties linking both nations, discussed the current state and prospects of the development of bilateral relations between Poland and Finland. The sides expressed the will for the intensification of cooperation in all fields. It was recognized that the development of broadly understood economic cooperation has a vital importance for Polish-Finnish relations. Necessary are joint activities aimed towards the introduction of modern forms of economic cooperation, beneficial for both sides. Favouring such development are transformations currently taking place in Poland.

The sides also discussed vital international problems. Both sides had convergent evaluations of issues most important for Europe and the world. Sides stressed the importance of small and medium-size states in the process of detente and confidence building in international relations. Both sides spoke in favour of cooperation for the strengthening of security and the development of international cooperation. They expressed hope that the start of the Vienna negotiation on the reduction of conventional armed forces and arms in Europe and on confidence building measures and security will end in success and the signing of significant agreements.

An important place in the talks was given to the problems of the protection of natural environment. The Finnish president was briefed on Polish initiatives to create a European fund for the protection of natural environment and the Baltic fund. The initiatives were favourably received by the Finnish side.

President Koivisto invited the president of the Council of State to pay an official visit to Finland. The invitation was welcomed with satisfaction.

Meeting With Premier Rakowski

The Finnish president met at his Warsaw residence with Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

The two exchanged views on the state and prospects for the development of mutual relations in various fields in view of changes taking place in Poland. President Koivisto was lively [as received] interested in the directions of reforms implemented in Poland.

During the talks, considerable attention was devoted to mutual benefits and the need to further develop the all-around cooperation between Poland and Finland, including cooperation in the field of power industry and energy saving.

The two agreed that both sides will continue in the future to strive for expanding the Polish-Finnish contacts and cooperation.

At the Seat of the Council of Ministers

In the evening, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski gave out a dinner in honour of President of the Republic of Finland Mauno Koivisto. The meeting was preceded by a ceremony during which Wojciech Jaruzelski presented to the Finnish president the Grand Badge of the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic. The distinction was conferred upon the Finnish president by the Council of State in recognition of his outstanding merits in the development of friendship and cooperation between the two nations. During the ceremony the president of the Council of State said: We especially value your policy pursued in the years difficult for Poland. You have demonstrated understanding and confidence for our problems assessing them with good judgement, with respect for our national interests and reasons. Presenting to you this order we express our appreciation for your country. We wish it to be an expression of our great friendship.

Next, the Finnish president presented to Wojciech Jaruzelski the Grand Cross of the Knighthood of the White Rose "for activities for the cause of the Polish nation and the development of relations between our countries."

During the dinner Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mauno Koivisto delivered speeches.

French Foreign Minister Dumas Visits

Interviewed on Arrival

LD1704193389 Warsaw Television Service in Polish
1730 GMT 17 Apr 89

[Text] Head of French diplomacy Roland Dumas arrived in our country. At Okęcie Airport, the guest was welcomed by Foreign Minister Tadeusz Olechowski.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Mr Minister, is the object of your visit to Warsaw only to prepare for President Mitterrand's visit to Poland, or do you intend to discuss other issues?

[Dumas, in French with superimposed Polish translation] Indeed, it concerns the preparations for the president's visit, but not just that. I am making my trip to Poland at the invitation of the Polish Government, and I would like to meet its representatives to discuss the matters of your country, our relations, and international problems.

During Mr Rakowski's visit to Paris, the president of the Republic declared—I will try to reconstruct his words faithfully—that France will be Poland's counsel [adwokat] in international discussions concerning debts. We have carefully studied this matter; we will discuss it at meetings held in following weeks.

I myself, at yesterday's conference of EEC foreign ministers, put forward the problem of financial help for Poland by the EEC states. So you see, it is a subject of our constant concern. [end recording]

Comments on Relations

LD1804215189 Warsaw PAP in English 2107 GMT
18 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 18—France's Foreign Minister Roland Dumas was received here Tuesday by Wojciech Jaruzelski and held talks with Roman Malinowski. Later he visited Krakow and Oswiecim. In the evening, the French foreign minister left Krakow for Paris.

In the talks with President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski, the two discussed some aspects of the bilateral relations in connection with the coming visit to Poland by French President Mitterrand. They stressed that the improvement of the international climate positively influenced the development of the Polish-French relations and voiced their will to speed up the expansion of cooperation in all fields.

Polish Foreign Minister Tadeusz Olechowski attended the talk. Present was Poland's Ambassador to France Ryszard Fijałkowski and France's Ambassador to Poland Claude Harel.

Roland Dumas was received by Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski who briefed the visitor on Polish parliament's activities. They discussed the socio-political changes now taking place in Poland and stressed the role of interparliamentary contacts for the development of international cooperation.

The French-Polish group of France's National Assembly is to organize shortly a forum to be attended, apart from parliamentarians, by industrialists, trade unionists, scholars and artists. The Sejm has invited a group of young French parliamentarians to visit Poland while the French National Assembly will receive this year a delegation of the Polish parliament.

While handing over a commemorative medal of the Polish Sejm to the French foreign minister, Malinowski said he hoped that Dumas' visit forecast a new character of the Polish-French relations.

In the forenoon, Roland Dumas visited the Warsaw royal castle and toured the old town with its historical museum.

A press conference was the last point of the Warsaw program of Dumas' visit. I have come to Poland, he said, to prepare a visit of President Mitterrand and restore the Polish-French relations. I have stayed here in a historic time. It is significant that the French foreign minister can voice his country's satisfaction at Poland's entering the road of democracy and pluralism. This was possible thanks to the wisdom of the Polish Government and Solidarity. Those who said that the Polish-French dialogue was needed were in the right.

Minister Dumas told newsmen that President Mitterrand was expected to start his Polish visit on June 14. Referring to the Polish debt, he said that a special working team had been appointed to deal with that problem. We intend to act as a responsible partner of a befriended country. France will not lag behind, it will rather be a driving force, he said and added that the following week would see the resume of the Polish-French financial talks.

Roland Dumas announced that certain simplifications would be introduced to the visa-granting proceedings before all barriers are removed. This however needs governmental decisions, he observed.

In the afternoon, Minister Dumas visited the former Nazi death camp Auschwitz-Birkenau in Oswiecim Brzezinka, where more than 80,000 Frenchmen were kept during the 2nd World War.

Dumas saw an exposition devoted to the martyrdom and struggle of the French nation during the 2nd World War and laid a wreath at the death wall of the so-called "death block".

In the evening, the French foreign minister met with Krakow Metropolitan Cardinal Franciszek Macharski to discuss the situation in Poland and the role of the Catholic Church in the life of the nation.

Spokesman on Dumas Visit

LD1804215489 Warsaw PAP in English 1851 GMT
18 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 18—Poland's Foreign Ministry spokesman Stefan Staniszewski made a statement here today in connection with the Polish visit of French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas. Excerpts:

The visit was devoted to discussing the entirety of bilateral relations and to international issues, with particular regard to Europe, first of all in the context of new prospects for East-West rapprochement within the CSCE process.

In our opinion, that the outcome of the talks should contribute to a further development of bilateral relations, initiated by Minister Olechowski's visit to France last December and Prime Minister Rakowski's visit to France in February this year.

During the talks the sides stressed that the favourable development of the international situation creates favourable conditions for a further, comprehensive development of relations between our countries. They expressed interest in developing bilateral relations.

A substantial progress was made in cooperation in the field of satellite TV. The sides signed an agreement on a free reception in the Polish territory of the French TV-5 through a cable network.

The sides positively evaluated the state of cultural relations which they resolved to expand. They also decided to intensify scientific-technological cooperation.

We expressed interest in restoring France's high position in our economic relations with the West. We stressed that this requires normalization of credit-financial relations, Staniszewski's statement read.

Minister Dumas assured that—in tune with President Mitterrand's statement made in the presence of Prime Minister Rakowski—France had already made steps towards the settlement of the Polish debt problem on the forum of the Paris Club and international financial organizations. He added that Paris comes out for a financial policy which would be both realistic and concordant with Poland's political evolution.

The visit of Minister Dumas is particularly significant in view of the preparations for President Mitterrand's visit to Poland. We expect this visit to open up a new stage of a dynamic development of relations in all fields.

We share the view voiced by Minister Dumas to the effect that the point is not only to restore our contacts in traditional domains but also to undertake qualitatively new initiatives.

Foreign Trade Minister Returns From Italy

LD1904202189 Warsaw PAP in English 1735 GMT
19 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 19—Polish Minister for Foreign Economic Cooperation Dominik Jastrzebski returned from a several-day visit to Italy today.

Assessing the visit, Jastrzebski told newsmen upon arrival: "We discussed several issues. I discussed the problem of economic aid for Poland with Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti. My interlocutor said that Italy supports all initiatives which aim at normal credit and financial relations with Poland."

Jastrzebski said that he pressed for the lifting of barriers hindering Poland's exports to Italy which brought about a concrete response on the part of Italian Minister of Foreign Trade Renato Ruggiero who presented a plan of an almost complete elimination of existing restrictions. "If these promises are fulfilled, this will be a tangible effect of the visit," Jastrzebski said.

An unexpected accent of Jastrzebski's Italian visit was provided by his meeting with Lech Walesa who arrived in Italy today. "The talk at the airport confirmed that we are proceeding in the same direction, that we have the same goals and we are motivated by a common concern over the future of our country," Jastrzebski said.

Socialist Activists Acquitted After 40 Years

LD1904191889 Warsaw PAP in English 1645 GMT
19 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 19—The Supreme Court acquitted today Kazimierz Puzak and five other leading socialist activists after examining an extraordinary appeal by the justice minister against a sentence passed by the Warsaw Military Court on November 19, 1948 which had convicted them to many years' imprisonment.

Kazimierz Puzak, Tadeusz Jan Szturm De Sztrem, Jozef Dziegielewski, Feliks Bronislaw Misiorowski, Ludwik Cohn and Wiktor Krawczyk were accused of intending to changing the state's system by force and to overthrow the then authorities, as well as of taking steps towards realization of these plans.

Puzak's Defence Counsel Kazimierz Lojewski said that the former socialist activists had been sentenced for attempted crime and that the trial in fact aimed at eliminating a group of political opponents. "The non-guilty verdict meted out more than 40 years later should be a warning for the future," the lawyer stated.

Farmers Solidarity Registered in Warsaw
LD2004122389 Warsaw PAP in English 1152 GMT
20 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 20—The voivodship (provincial) court in Warsaw today included in the register of trade unions the independent, self-governing trade union of private farmers "Solidarnosc," with headquarters in Warsaw and operating on the territory of Poland.

The union groups individual farm owners and their relatives who permanently work with them in those farms.

Economic Committee on Roundtable Agreements
LD2004090989 Warsaw PAP in English 1815 GMT
20 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 19—The government economic committee today looked again at economic agreements adopted during the round table talks. The committee accepted a list of tasks embracing 247 points but stressed that it should not be identified with an implementation plan.

It was stressed that the realization of the round table agreements must take account of economic capabilities. The economic policy will be marked by the will of implementation of the accords, but at the same time it should improve the country's economic condition which depends on the success of radical reforms, speedy application of the new economic order and elimination of inefficient links in the economy.

Social acceptance of economic policy perceived in this way will be a vital factor in implementing the round table accords, the committee opined.

Rakowski Chairs Meeting on Foreign Debt
LD1904221589 Warsaw PAP in English 2109 GMT
19 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 19—The working team for Poland's foreign debt held its another meeting today, chaired by Prime Minister Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski.

The team discussed the debt and the present relations with Poland's main creditors and international economic organizations. The meeting voiced satisfaction at the recent declarations by political figures from Poland's main creditor-countries as to the necessity to actively join in the process of settling the Polish debt. The team expressed hope that the declarations would produce concrete effects shortly.

The discussion concerned also Polish proposals for talks with the governments and institutions concerned. The Polish side wants realistic programs of restructuring the debt and engagement of capital on the part of managements of commercial banks, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, the meeting said.

Peasants Party Presidium Discusses Elections
LD1804221589 Warsaw PAP in English 2124 GMT
18 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 18—During its today's session here, the presidium of the chief committee of the United Peasants' Party [UPP] discussed UPP tasks connected with the elections to the Sejm and Senate. It stated that the electoral campaign and elections would be a significant test on the practical functioning of pluralism in Poland.

The session accepted with satisfaction the announcement of introducing market mechanisms into agriculture and food economy as well as of the price hikes of agricultural produce procurement. The presidium expressed a conviction that it would animate farmers' motivation for greater production.

The presidium adopted documents for the 6th plenary session of the UPP Central Committee which is to discuss the tasks of the party in the electoral campaign to the Sejm and Senate.

Katyn Soil Deposited in Unknown Soldier's Tomb
LD1904004889 Warsaw PAP in English 2250 GMT
18 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 18—An urn with the soil of Katyn—the site of great tragedy of Polish officers—was deposited in the Unknown Soldier's Tomb in downtown Warsaw today. The urn has been brought to this city several days ago by a delegation of the Council for Preservation of the Remembrance of Struggles and Martyrdom.

Today's ceremony was attended by families of the officers killed in Katyn, war veterans among whom were brothers-in-arms of the Katyn victims, who had fought at their side in September 1939, representatives of the Polish Army, leadership of the Ministry of National Defence, clergy and residents of Warsaw.

Present were, among others, chairman of the PRON [Patriotic Union for National Rebirth] National Council Jan Dobraczynski, Vice-President of the Council of State Zenon Komender, and Chairman of the Council for Preservation of the Remembrance of Struggles and Martyrdom General Roman Paszkowski, and Bishop—Warsaw Suffragan Zbigniew Kraszewski.

Later in the day, the second of the urns with the soil from Katyn was taken to the Powazki Cemetery here and embedded in the monument to the Katyn victims.

Present at the ceremony were the officers relatives, representatives of the authorities, army, clergymen and Warsaw citizens.

Addressing the gathering, Roman Paszkowski said that the Katyn tragedy should not remain an unendingly open and festering wound, but a warning against the atrocities of war.

General Franciszek Skibinski said that the soldiers of September 1939, for whom the tragedy of Katyn is particularly painful, do not want it to divide the two friendly nations. He stressed that the memory of this event will be an impulse to take up all possible efforts to preserve peace.

Democratic Party Chairman Jozwiak Profiled
LD1904004589 Warsaw PAP in English 2255 GMT
18 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 18—Jerzy Jozwiak, born in 1937, graduated from the Department of Law of the Jagiellonian University.

A Democratic Party [DP] member since 1960, recently a member of the DP CC [Central Committee] Presidium. He was vice-president of Katowice, Sejm deputy and chairman of the Committee for Internal Trade, Small Businesses and Services. In the years 1985-1988, a minister of internal trade and services, and after the reorganization—a minister of internal market.

Married, no children.

Michnik Comments on Roundtable Talks, Reforms
AU1704153789 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German
17 Apr 89 pp 196-97

[Article by Warsaw historian Adam Michnik: "The Tail Wants To Wag the Dog"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The Warsaw historian Adam Michnik, 42, who was imprisoned several times for criticizing the system, participated as an advisor to Solidarity in the roundtable talks between the state power and the opposition.

During the 2 weeks in which I participated in the roundtable talks, I repeatedly recalled a perestroika-related toast that I had heard from a friend in Moscow: "Let us raise our glasses and drink to the success of a hopeless cause!"

As a matter of fact, the roundtable talks were not the first attempt to reform the system. Irrespective of the numerous previous failures, we drafted the main principles of democratic cooperation between the state power and the opposition, aimed at de-Stalinizing our country and at improving its disastrous economic situation.

These principles include: political pluralism, freedom of opinion (including free access to the mass media), democratic elections, independent courts, freely elected local governments with comprehensive powers.

As was stipulated jointly, all this should pave the way for parliamentary democracy, and all sides that participated in the negotiations will "do everything possible so that the composition of the next parliament will be fully determined by the will of the voters."

However, only 35 percent of the deputies in the next Sejm will really be elected democratically. This compromise is an expression of the shared conviction that the necessary reforms of the state can only be carried out on the basis of evolution, by peaceful means.

The argument of force has been replaced by the force of arguments. However, how long is this going to last?

The negotiations were difficult and not free of dramatic elements. While drafting the documents at the roundtable and compiling the catalogue of principles which are to serve as a basis for cooperation in Poland, we were always aware of what divides the Poles.

There were basic differences over the pace of reform. For Solidarity the most important thing was to initiate more far-reaching democratic mechanisms than have been achieved so far.

It was decided to place certain spheres of responsibility of the security organs under court control, and to carry out changes concerning the control of the mass media, particularly of radio and television, which means that opposition circles will in the future be responsible for part of the programs. Finally, we also demanded changes regarding local self-rule and personnel policy.

The government side, which was rather liberal on other issues, remained conservative and stubborn in this field. The representatives of Solidarity claimed that "the abolition of the nomenklatura system as a universal method of exercising power is an indispensable precondition for the success of economic and political reforms, as well as an indispensable factor for social activation."

For this reason, we called for the abolition of the nomenklatura system that has been in force so far. All persons who hold leading positions in the economy or who are striving for such positions are being judged, recommended, and accepted by political or social organizations. In this issue, however, we did not succeed in making our negotiating partners agree to concessions. I do not believe that the reason for this obstinacy lies solely in exaggerated caution or in a lack of imagination on the part of our partners in the talks.

The quarrel over the nomenklatura, which is only the logical consequence of all other controversies, is essentially a conflict over the actual centerpiece of the Stalinist system. It is in this field that the most important battle will have to be fought, not only in Poland but also in the Soviet Union.

I have often criticized—also in DER SPIEGEL—party leader Jaruzelski in the course of many years and accused him of not being able to conduct a dialogue with Solidarity. I want to admit equally candidly today that I was wrong. Wojciech Jaruzelski has agreed to a dialogue. This courageous new political orientation deserves our respect. However, it would be appropriate to recall the words of Lech Walesa, who said that the extent of coresponsibility is determined by the degree of codetermination. For this reason, we believe that the nomenklatura principle must be abolished.

However, I have no illusions: All those who owe their participation in the power and the privileges linked with it to this principle will defend it in a tough and ruthless manner.

The specter of Stalinism still haunts the offices of Poland's nomenklatura. This has become very clear in the statements made by officials of the state-backed National Trade Union Confederation [OPZZ]. The defenders of Stalinist communism in Poland have gathered around this organization.

It was also those people who tried to prevent an agreement about the roundtable until the very last minute. Thus, Jaruzelski and his team have to choose between a compromise with the one side, aimed at democratizing the country, or a compromise with the other side, which wants to maintain the privileges of the nomenklatura. He will have to make a decision because, according to a saying, one cannot have one's cake and eat it, too.

Opposition on the part of the OPZZ to a restriction of the automatic inflationary adjustment of the wages shows that the trade union officials do not stop at demogogy if it comes to defending positions that they see endangered.

A victory for the OPZZ opposition would result in a renewed imposition of martial law. This would be a disaster for Poland, but not only for Poland.

In our country, like in the USSR and the other countries with real socialism, reform-oriented and democratic efforts meet with stiff resistance on the part of the members of the nomenklatura who were educated on Stalinist models. Thus, a lot will depend in this conflict on the attitude of the wing in the government camp that made possible the roundtable talks.

OPZZ leader Miodowicz is currently rather successful in organizing a conservative Stalinist lobby. He also receives vigorous support from the conservative leaders in the communist centers of East Berlin and Prague.

For this reason, the current relations between Jaruzelski and the OPZZ remind one of a situation where the dog does not wag its tail, but where the tail tries to wag the dog. Thus, the next few months will not be easy for Poland.

However, I see no better way for Poland than to implement the agreements concluded at the roundtable. I hope that the tail will soon have to stop wagging the dog.

For this reason, I would like to propose a toast, in a concerned but optimistic manner, to the success of our hopeless cause.

Grand National Assembly Session Opens 17 April

Ceausescu, Dascalescu Speak

AU1704094089 Bucharest Domestic Service
in Romanian 0800 GMT 17 Apr 89

[Text] In the presence of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] and president of the Republic, the proceedings of the ninth session of the the ninth legislature of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] opened today.

The arrival of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu in the hall of the parliament was welcomed with loud and prolonged cheers and chants by delegates and guests.

The proceedings of the session were opened by Comrade Nicolae Giosan, GNA chairman. The delegates unanimously adopted the following agenda:

1. The government report on the fulfillment of the plan for the first quarter and measures to completely fulfill the plan for the second quarter and for the whole of 1989;
2. Report on the balance-sheet analysis of the overall results of the national economy and on the creation and use of financial resources in 1988;
3. The draft bill on canceling and rescheduling some debts of agricultural production cooperatives and inter-cooperative economic associations;
4. The draft bill on improving the administrative organization of the territory of the Socialist Republic of Romania;
5. The draft bill on banning the acquisition of foreign credits;
6. The draft bills on adopting decrees that include norms with power of law, issued by the State Council;

Comrade Manea Manescu, vice chairman of the State Council, presented the draft decision of the GNA on the repayment of the foreign debt of the Socialist Republic of Romania. In connection with this draft decision, which was welcomed with loud and prolonged cheers and chants, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Republic, took the floor.

The RCP secretary general and president of the Republic expressed heartfelt thanks to the GNA for the warm manifestations by the deputies that he considers as addressed to our party and people, the builders of their own socialist and communist future. Expressing his wish to propose some additional passages to the draft GNA resolution, the Romanian president stressed that the repayment of foreign debts represents a great victory of the Romanian people and the achievement of the true

economic and political independence of the country. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu mentioned that our achievements regarding the repayment of foreign debts and the socialist development of our country have proved the correctness of the policy of our Communist Party, which is firmly applying the principles of scientific socialism to Romania's conditions and realities. The RCP secretary general and Romanian president proposed that, in accordance with the provision of the Constitution, the fact that our RCP has fulfilled and continues to fulfill its historical mission of leading our people should be noted and homage should be paid to the force of our Communist Party.

Further, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu spoke about the complete unity of our whole nation within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], which, under the party leadership, comprises all the forces of our society, and proposed that homage be paid to the activity of all SDUF organizations, as an expression of the unity of the will of our nation.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also proposed that the role of the workers class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, our whole nation, and the decisive force to which we owe all the country's achievements, be mentioned in the GNA resolution.

The leader of our party and state proposed that Romania's active participation in international cooperation and economic exchanges and the will of the Romanian people to strengthen cooperation with all the countries of the world in the spirit of respect for sovereignty and independence, for a world free of weapons and wars, also be emphasized.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu proposed that the GNA resolution be entitled "The GNA Resolution on the Repayment of Foreign Debts by the Socialist Republic of Romania and on the Economic Policy of Socialist Construction and International Economic Cooperation With All the Countries of the World." The proposals of the RCP secretary general and Romanian president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and the draft of the GNA resolution were adopted unanimously by deputies in an enthusiastic atmosphere.

Then Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the government, presented the government report on the fulfillment of the plan for the first quarter and measures to completely fulfill the plan in the second quarter and the whole of 1989, on the analysis of the overall results of the national economy, and on the creation and use of financial resources in 1988.

Comrade Cornel Pacoste, deputy prime minister of the government, presented a report on the draft bill regarding the cancellation and rescheduling of some debts of agricultural production cooperatives and intercooperative economic associations.

The GNA proceedings continue.

Further on Ceausescu Speech

AU2004093289 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian
18 Apr 89 p 1

["Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Speech" at Grand National Assembly session in Bucharest on 17 April]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: I want to express heartfelt thanks to the Grand National Assembly (GNA) for this warm manifestation, which I view as being addressed to our party and people—the builders of their own socialist and communist future. (loud applause, prolonged ovations; long chants of "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Ceausescu - RCP!")

I have taken the floor to propose something additional to the draft decision presented here.

Surely the repayment of the foreign debt is a great victory of the Romanian people. Indeed—I repeat what I already said at the party Central Committee plenum—we have not had to pay tribute to anyone for a long time, but formerly we did have to pay such tribute for hundreds of years. However, we had been paying debts and interests until the end of March this year!

But now we are truly independent from an economic and therefore from a political viewpoint, because one cannot speak about political independence without economic independence! (loud, prolonged applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people," "Ceausescu, Romania—our esteem and pride!" and "Long live Ceausescu, and may Romania prosper!")

The draft bill refers to the role of the party secretary general and the country's president. Under any circumstances, any general secretary and any president has to serve the party and the people. Only in this way will he be a genuine party general secretary and president of the country, of Romania! (prolonged cheers, ovations; long chants of "Ceausescu - RCP!" and "Long live Ceausescu - may Romania prosper!")

Our achievements—both regarding the repayment of our debt and in socialist development—are closely linked to our communist party's policy of firmly applying the principles of scientific socialism to the specific conditions in Romania.

This is why, in conformity with the provisions of our Constitution, I believe we should add to the draft decision that our Communist Party (RCP) has fulfilled and continues to honorably fulfill its historic mission toward the people; let us therefore pay homage to the strength and activity of our Communist Party! (loud, prolonged applause, cheers; the deputies stand up and chant: "Ceausescu - RCP!")

Second, everything we have achieved is the result of the complete unity of all forces in our society within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front (SDUF) under our Communist Party's leadership. This is why I believe it is a good thing to pay homage to the activity of all organizations of the SDUF which reflect the unity and will of our entire nation! (loud, prolonged applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Our esteem and pride—Ceausescu, Romania!")

Finally, I think that such a decision must necessarily emphasize the role of our workers class, the peasantry, and intellectuals within this framework, as well as the role of all our people—the decisive force to whom we owe everything we have achieved in our homeland and who embody the golden future of the Romanian nation. Let us pay homage to our people, the victorious builders of socialism, who undoubtedly will build communism and live in genuine freedom and independence by cooperating with all nations in the world. (loud, prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu—heroism, Romania—communism!")

However, something would be missing if we did not emphasize the importance of Romania's cooperation and active participation in international economic exchanges, in production sharing, and the determination by Romania and the Romanian people to strengthen cooperation in all areas with the socialist countries, the developing countries, and with the developed capitalist countries on the basis of principles of equality of rights, respect for independence and sovereignty, and mutual advantage for a policy of peace and a world without weapons and without wars! (All GNA deputies stand up in unison, applaud, and give loud ovations to the RCP and its secretary general and the country's president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the founder of modern Romania. Long chants of "Ceausescu—RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!")

Law on Territorial Organization

AU1804160389 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1522 GMT 18 Apr 89

["A Strategy of Harmonious Development by Territorial Units"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/4/1989—In its two-day session (17 and 18 April), the Romanian parliament endorsed a law regarding better administrative organization of Romania's territory, which provides a proper framework for the further implementation, at a higher level, of the policy of rationally distributing the forces of production across the country, of harmoniously developing all the zones and localities on the basis of modern, wide-perspective principles.

According to the assessments made at the session, the new law provides for the further marked growth of industry, agriculture, services, sociocultural activities

and public works in keeping with the plans and programmes for the socioeconomic development of all communes, towns, municipalities and counties, thus creating conditions for the territorial-administrative units to become powerful economic and social centres which have appropriate facilities to ensure their residents ever better working and living conditions, conditions for education and social assistance.

Such a law has been required by the qualitative changes wrought in the life of Romanian society, by the demands for a new development of territorial-administrative units. These aspects were debated at the beginning of this year in the broadly democratic framework created by civic meetings and the sessions of people's councils which advanced proposals and made decisions in support of the new regulations, taking the realities in each locality as a basis. A retrospect of the economic and social changes occurred in the years which passed since the endorsement of the 1968 law is particularly relevant in this respect. So, 180 new industrial districts, nearly 2,000 enterprises and about 8,000 other industrial and farming units were built after 1965, which made each county have at least 4-5 strong industrial centres, and the total volume of economic activities grow four times or so from 1968.

The per capita industrial production volume grew more than seven times in this interval, 36 counties reaching the level of 50,000 lei per inhabitant. Several counties which were economically poorly developed in the past saw production growth rates that topped the country's average. In Salaj County it was upwards of 18 times, in Bistrita-Nasaud over 15 times, in Olt and Vaslui more than 11 times, in Vilcea, Calarasi and Tulcea over nine times, a.s.o. Consequently, the economic gaps between counties narrowed considerably, bringing about a homogenization of the development of production forces in the territory. Whereas in 1968 there were 29 counties which achieved up to 20 billion lei worth of economic activity volume, 11 counties topped this level and only one county had it of 80 billion lei, at present all counties have exceeded the 20 billion lei ceiling, some of them attaining levels of 60, 80 and even 100 billion lei. [sentence as received]

In agriculture, the second basic branch of the national economy, special results were also obtained through the achievement of a wide irrigation system which covered some four million hectares, of land improvement works, and others.

With such an economic growth as a basis, vast social programmes could be carried through. In the 24 years alone, more than 3.3 million new houses, numerous learning, cultural, health and recreational units were built.

The new law requires that each territorial-administrative unit should carry on activity according to the plan and programmes for development by territorial units, to the

local budget, and the self-management, self-sufficiency and economic and financial self-administration principles, in harmony with the national development plan.

It also establishes the organization of the country's territory in 40 counties, 265 municipalities and towns, of which 28 new agroindustrial towns, and 2,359 communes. The county has a special role to play in the development of the basic territorial-administrative units which make it up. The municipality and the town also acquire special significance in the country's economic, social, political, cultural and scientific life. As for the commune, the new regulations specify that, through its organization, required by economic, social, cultural and geographical conditions, it ensures the full and efficient use of land. Industrial activities and services will extend in all communes, so that till 1995 an at least 6,000 lei worth of per capita production be achieved, and the population's demands be fully met. Concurrently, health, learning, cultural and creation units will also develop, which will bring about a nearness in the working and living conditions of the commune residents to those of the population in towns.

In the big communes where the 548 state and cooperative joint agroindustrial councils are based, new economic units are to be set up—sections of various industrial enterprises, of the small industry, services, sociocultural establishments, are to provide for their future turning into agroindustrial towns.

Session Ends; Bills Adopted

AU1804110289 Bucharest Domestic Service
in Romanian 1000 GMT 18 Apr 89

[Text] In the presence of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the plenary proceedings of the ninth session of the ninth legislature of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] continued today in Bucharest.

The arrival of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu in the hall of the parliament was welcomed with loud and prolonged applause by deputies and guests.

Discussions on the reports and draft bills on the agenda continued this morning. A touching moment during today's session occurred when scores of pioneers entered the hall and tenderly offered flowers to the party-state leader Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu, with profound love and gratitude. The youngest sons and daughters of the fatherland paid ardent homage and expressed sentiments of profound gratitude to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for everything he has done and is doing to promote the development and flourishing of our fatherland and to ensure the best conditions for the training and shaping of children and youth as worthy continuers of the work to raise Socialist Romania to new peaks of progress and civilization.

After this moving moment, the general discussion on problems included in the session's agenda resumed. On behalf of the millions of citizens they represent, the deputies expressed full endorsement for the ideas, theses, and orientations included in the party secretary general's speech to the recent RCP Central Committee Plenum, a document of outstanding importance for the country's entire development in the coming 5-year plan period and up to the start of the third millennium.

The deputies fully endorsed the ideas included in yesterday's speech by our party-state leader to the opening session of the GNA session proceedings. The deputies reiterated their patriotic pride in the fact that the country's foreign debt has been fully repaid. This outstanding achievement for Romania's entire future development is an outcome of the scientific and clear-sighted policy promoted by our Communist Party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The speakers emphasized the importance of the GNA decision on the repayment of our foreign debt and on the Socialist Republic of Romania's economic policy of socialist construction and international economic cooperation with all states in the world. This document, which reflects the whole nation's unanimous will, stresses that this historic achievement of our people will ensure the full economic and political independence of our nation, which is firmly engaged in building the comprehensively developed socialist society and creating conditions for the future construction of communism in Romania.

From the rostrum of the country's high legislative forum, the deputies expressed the sentiments of great patriotic pride nurtured by all the Romanian people for this achievement, which is without precedent in our entire national history, an act of profound domestic and international significance for the country's future development. They pointed out that this achievement—obtained in the context of complicated international conditions—went hand in hand with the efforts to implement the country's socioeconomic development plans, to further strengthen the state and cooperative socialist property, to implement a vast program of investments, to increase the number of jobs year by year, and to raise the remuneration and all incomes of the working people in towns and villages.

The deputies also expressed sentiments of esteem and regard for Comrade Elena Ceausescu, eminent politician and renowned figure of the contemporary scientific world, for her outstanding contribution to working out and implementing the country's domestic and foreign policy and to asserting the Romanian scientific and technological vocation throughout the world.

Fully endorsing the draft bills submitted to discussion, the deputies emphasized the particular importance of these documents for ensuring the country's socialist construction, improving activities in all spheres, and

improving all the people's living and working conditions. On behalf of the millions of citizens they represent, the speakers pledged to unswervingly implement the party-state domestic and foreign policy and to act, closely united around the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and to fulfill the country's development plans and programs in an exemplary manner, thus welcoming 'the great events of this year—the 45th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation and the 14th RCP Congress—with outstanding results in all spheres.

After the conclusion of the general debates, the plenary meeting proceeded to the endorsing of the reports and examining the various articles of and approving the draft bills under discussion. The deputies unanimously endorsed the government report on the fulfillment of the plan for the first quarter and the measures to completely fulfill the plan for the second quarter and for the whole of 1989, as well as the report on the balance-sheet analysis of the overall results of the national economy and on the creation and use of financial resources in 1988.

The deputies then discussed the articles of the draft bill appearing as item number 3 on the agenda. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Republic, proposed that the terms "rescheduling the debts" be eliminated and that the bill be called Bill on Canceling Some Debts of Agricultural Production Cooperatives and Inter-Cooperative Economic Associations; in this respect, he suggested that some of the bill's articles be modified, so that it stipulates the cancellation of debts amounting to some 117 billion lei. The proposal was welcomed with loud and prolonged applause and with full satisfaction and unanimous endorsement. The deputies unanimously adopted the draft bill with the respective modification made at Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's proposal.

The GNA unanimously approved the Law on Improving the Administrative Organization of the Territory of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The new law, which sets out from realities prevailing in today's Romania, stipulates that Romania's territory is organized into 40 counties and 265 municipalities and towns, of which there are 28 agro-industrial towns and 2,359 communes. The new territorial-organizational structure ensures conditions for the socioeconomic development of each town and the necessary framework for implementing the country's great socioeconomic development programs.

The GNA unanimously approved the Law on Banning the Acquisition of Foreign Credits. With this, the proceedings of the current GNA session concluded.

Stoian Welcomes SED's Axen in Bucharest
LD1904111489 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1031 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Bucharest (ADN)—Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, arrived in Bucharest

today for a working visit at the invitation of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] Central Committee. He was welcomed on arrival by Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

Romanian Swimmer Seeks Asylum in France
AU1904124489 Paris AFP in English 1220 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Rennes, France, April 19 (AFP)—A 16-year-old Romanian swimmer defected "for love" over the weekend and is asking for permission to remain in France, sources said Wednesday.

Livia Copariu gave her team the slip Sunday, the day after a swimming competition in this city in western France.

Ms. Copariu has been under police protection in Rennes since Tuesday and may be granted a visa in the next few days, the source said.

According to the source the young woman defected in order to be reunited with her coach, who lives in exile in Italy.

SDUO Plenary Meeting Discusses Plan Targets
AU1404164989 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1559 GMT 14 Apr 89

["Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/4/1989—On Friday, 14 April, Bucharest was the venue of the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization [SDUO].

The SDUO plenary meeting debated the tasks incumbent on SDUO in fulfilling the plan targets for the second trimester, for 1989 and the goals of the current five-year period, for raising the entire activity to a higher qualitative and efficient level. The agenda of the plenary meeting also included questions regarding the working people's production-making and profit-sharing in 1988, proposals regarding the writing off and the rescheduling of some debts of producer cooperative farms, as well as the measures and actions taken in physical planning, in the organization and modernization of settlements.

The participants in the debates expressed the determination of all SDUO members to act to exemplarily fulfil the set targets, to welcome with new and important achievements the great anniversaries and political events to take place in Romania's life this year.

The documents on the agenda were approved.

The plenary meeting sent a telegram to the RCP [Romanian Communist Party] general secretary, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization, Nicolae Ceausescu.

The telegram expresses feelings of patriotic pride for the fact that, at the end of March, Romania fully paid back its foreign debt, which is an outstanding result of the policy of the Romanian Communist Party, of the realism and justness of that policy of socially and economically developing the country, of continuously increasing the national wealth.

Ceausescu Greets Kim Il-song on Birthday
AU1404182989 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1736 GMT 14 Apr 89

["Congratulatory Telegram" from President Nicolae Ceausescu to DPRK President Kim Il-song on birthday]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/4/1989—The RCP [Romanian Communist Party] general secretary, president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, sent the general secretary of the CC [Central Committee] of the Korean Workers' Party, president of the DPR of Korea, Kim Il-song, the following telegram:

On your birthday anniversary I would like to convey you, dear friend, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the Romanian people and of my own, sincere congratulations and best wishes.

Our party and people rejoice at the remarkable successes the Korean people scores under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party at head with you in building socialism, consolidating the revolutionary gains, national independence and sovereignty, in achieving a free, united and prosperous Korea in accord with the entire Korean people's aspirations.

The Romanian Communist Party, Socialist Romania have expressed their consistent support and active solidarity with the Korean people's just fight for regaining national unity, with the DPR of Korea's and your own constructive proposals regarding the diminishing of tension in the Korean peninsula and the creation of the conditions for the fatherland's peaceful and independent reunification without any foreign interference.

I restate the belief that the traditional relations of friendship, collaboration and militant solidarity between our parties and peoples will continuously develop in keeping with the understandings covenanted during the meetings and talks we had in Bucharest and Pyongyang, in the interest of building the socialist system in our countries, of the general cause of socialism, national independence, progress and peace.

I take this opportunity to convey you sincere wishes of health and happiness, of new successes in your activity devoted to the friendly Korean people's prosperity, to attaining its loftiest national aspiration after their fatherland's peaceful and independent reunification.

Leaders' Public Appearances 8-14 April
AU1504155789

[Editorial Report] Romanian media report the following public appearances of Romanian leaders during the 8-14 April period (source of each report given in parentheses):

Ioan Ungur, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Stefan Andrei, deputy prime minister of the government, met U.S. businessmen in Bucharest on 10 April. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1713 GMT 10 Apr 89)

Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP], received Robert Robertson, vice president of the American Businesses for International Trade organization, in Bucharest on 11 April (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 11 Apr 89); the same day he received credentials of new Argentine Ambassador Raul M. Gonzales Arquati (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1801 GMT 11 Apr 89) and new Thai Ambassador Praphat Narinthrangkun na Ayutthaya. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1806 GMT 11 Apr 89)

On 12 April, Ceausescu received a delegation of U.S. businessmen in Bucharest (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 12 Apr 89) and addressed the opening session of the RCP Central Committee [CC] Plenum.

(Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1716 GMT 12 Apr 89) On 13 April, Ceausescu chaired the second day proceedings of the RCP CC plenum in Bucharest. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1703 GMT 13 Apr 89) On 14 April, Ceausescu addressed the concluding session of the RCP CC Plenum in Bucharest (Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 14 Apr 89) and chaired a plenary meeting of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 14 Apr 89)

Stefan Andrei, Political Executive Committee [PEC] candidate member and deputy prime minister of Romania, met Albania's Ramiz Alia, other leaders in Tirana on 8 April. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1548 GMT 9 Apr 89)

Radu Balan, chairman of the State Planning Committee, attended a meeting of chairmen of CEMA planning bodies in Budapest on 10 April. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 10 Apr 89)

Ion Dinca, PEC member and first deputy prime minister of the government, presented condolences at the DPRK Embassy on death of DPRK Ambassador to Bucharest Cho Yong-kuk. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1734 GMT 12 Apr 89)

Manea Manescu, PEC member and vice president of the State Council, opened a meeting of the Legislative Chamber of People's Councils in Bucharest on 14 April. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1616 GMT 14 Apr 89)

Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs, met with GDR leader Erich Honecker in Berlin on 12 April. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1834 GMT 12 Apr 89)

LCY Plenum Continues, Outlines Next Congress

Suvar Addresses Session

LD1904161489 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 0610 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Speech by Stipe Suvar, president of the LCY Presidium, at the LCY Central Committee Presidium in Belgrade on 19 April]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 19 Apr (TANJUG)—Seventy years ago today, here in Belgrade, the Communist Party of Yugoslavia [CPY] was founded. At its first founding congress it was called the Socialist Workers Party of Yugoslavia (Communist); at its second congress in Vukovar in 1920 it received the name CPY, and this changed in 1952, with the beginnings of socialist self-management, to the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY].

The founding of the CPY, as history has confirmed, meant, as Josip Broz Tito said, "a historical turning point in the centuries-long struggle of the national masses of our country against national oppression and social exploitation, and for a better and happier life for working people."

The CPY arose with the uniting of the revolutionary parts of the socialist movement and the social-democratic parties, which were founded and acted in our countries and regions at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. Under its influence strong trade union organizations, communist youth and progressive womens' organizations began to appear at that time, at the beginning of the existence of the first Yugoslav state.

The appearance of the CPY meant the beginning of the gathering together of all progressive and advanced forces in the bourgeois society of old Yugoslavia and was the first condition for the preparing and carrying out of the socialist revolution which was confirmed in the national liberation struggle of 1941 to 1945, when the country was liberated from fascism and there was political victory of the socialist system and the birth of a new Yugoslavia as a country of equal and brotherly nations and nationalities.

In the last 70 years, the communist party, that is the LCY, has had a decisive role in the country and in the development of society, confirming itself as the proponent of all the important historical initiatives, the source of vision for achievements through which Yugoslavia affirmed itself throughout the world community, changing the destiny which it had been allotted as a semicolonial, undeveloped peasant country in the Balkans and on the periphery of Europe. It was the creator and proponent of many ideas which are not just important for us, but which have also had and still have great reverberations in the world, it was the organizer of far-reaching social processes and changes. And at precisely this moment it is entering into its own

transformation so that in changed social conditions it does not lose the capacity for historical initiative, so that, by remaining the leading ideological, visionary, but also organizing force in Yugoslav society it can formulate new ideas and tasks, so that on our path of socialism we can get out of an obvious hold-up and so that socialism itself, in our specific conditions, can gain new contents and can motivate all progressive forces and people in our country truly to live, work, and act in the spirit of the basic socialist ideals and aims.

And these, we should immediately add, are not just our ideals and aims but are universal ones, essentially the same, from Marx and the Communist Manifesto up to today, from the Paris Commune, from the 1 May workers' victims in Chicago, from Lenin and the Russian October, from the numerous battles by European workers against the rule of capital and the bourgeoisie, from the anticolonial and national liberation struggles and socialist revolutions of our century up to today, when socialist ideas and socialist practice, both on a world level and in every country, are facing new great trials and challenges; when socialist alternatives must both offer and ensure far more human rights, democracy, creativity, social justice, national equality, new achievements in terms of civilization, when they must take into account, above all, the interests, needs, and motivation of the individual within the collective, and of the collective within the whole of society, and encourage all forms of self-management and self-organization by people based on humanistic and civilized intentions.

Our destiny is, above all, in our own hands; our history is our history, and the LCY has been and should be a revolutionary and democratic organization which inspires and directs the Yugoslav path of socialism. But it is also a question of the fact that our ideas and efforts are basically the same and are of the same epochal proportions and that our main problem at the moment is that there is a danger that we may lag behind world history whereas, for example, in 1941, 1948 and 1950 we were at its forefront.

The historical achievements of 70 years of activity by the LCY are imposing and irrevocable. What and how would we be had it not been for the initiatives and activities of communists and the struggle of the oppressed working masses in this country, had it not been for the national liberation struggle and the revolution, for AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] and the National Front, for communist and communist youth zeal and self-sacrifice, resistance to Stalin, defense of the independence of the country and the independent nature of our path, Tito's initiatives in the world toward the nonaligned movement outside the military-political blocs, and their spheres of influence and ideological, political, economic, and military-technological competitions and confrontations? How would our country be and what would have happened in it if, thanks to the communists led by Tito, it had not become

socialist and federal, if, in the conflict with counterrevolutionary nationalist movements and platforms, the NLS had not created brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities and if AVNOJ had not founded Yugoslavia on the basis of self-determination and equality of its peoples, if the Macedonian, Montenegrin, and Muslim nations, in a united socialist revolution had not fought for their recognition, together with the Serbian, Croatian, and Slovene nations and if the national minorities, that is our nationalities, had not achieved all the rights to preserve and develop their individuality. [passage omitted]

We must bear all this in mind today, too, particularly today when we are faced with the consequences of our shortcomings and failures and with not inconsiderable trials in directing the ship of Yugoslav socialism once again along a stable course toward greater socialism, more democracy and human freedoms, social and economic advancement, toward true self-management and decisionmaking by people about the conditions and fruits of their labor, toward a new inclusion in the most progressive trends in the world economy, science and culture. We have no reason not to be proud of what we have achieved and not to be optimistic about our future. Both in the world and in our country, socialism is still in its initial stage. Marx himself warned that the birth of socialism would be long and laborious. It still has many marks of the old society and is far from being an association of free producers, a classless communist community, the new society which marks man's transition from his pre-history to his real history. It is far from its goal of establishing relations among the people advocated by, for instance "The Communist Manifesto" and the LCY program. [passage omitted]

All that we have achieved over the last 45 years in the new Yugoslavia has been built on the labor, enthusiasm, and sacrifices of a series of generations—not just communists but of the working class, the broadest popular strata, from the peasantry to the creative intelligentsia.

In the light of our present troubles, our fears, and exceptionally demanding tasks which have to be faced without any delay, it is important not to lose self-confidence and belief that a great deal can be accomplished by following our revolutionary continuity. We have the duty to accomplish a great deal in order to continue where previous generations, which were committed to and were prepared to sacrifice a lot for socialism, left off having created historical conditions for us to continue and to surpass them not by heroic sacrifices but by the morality of creativity. Of course, not even in Tito's time were all ideas, deeds, or people perfect. On the contrary there were numerous deformities, delusions, and cases of dogmatism. Despite all the proclamations and norms, the bureaucratization of society was much stronger than its democratization, and this eventually resulted in a serious crisis in our socialist and

self-management-based development and in many retrogressive processes and developments. However, the fundamental achievements and some evident results in the struggle for socialism up till now; as well as the strategic solutions arrived at in the socialist revolution, remain mainstays of our recent history, mainstays which are indestructible and which, by retaining their place in people's historical memory, have gained in their material power. According to Marx, only when ideas become rooted in the masses do they become a material force. A great majority of people in this country is firmly in favor of socialism and of a socialist perspective without all the negative features accumulated along our path toward socialism but with new horizons of freedom, democracy, and self-management in which the scope for bureaucratic rule, repression, emergency situation, and nationalist and counterrevolutionary assaults would be either reduced or scaled down to a minimum and in which communist and socialist moral norms would be reaffirmed, Yugoslavia's reputation in the world restored, and its position in the forefront of the countries of progress and peace and stability ensured.

We and any future generations have the duty to maintain the continuity of the achievements by previous generations, whose struggle and efforts and even their lives, form the foundations of our socialist revolution and our socialist achievements so far. At the same time we have the duty to correct the mistakes of the past, to eliminate the serious deformities in our society today, and to surpass the deeds of our predecessors. To achieve this we must work more and better; we must broaden the scope for people's creativity and enhance their motivation; and we must work toward developing our community as a socialist community of free working people, citizens, and nations and nationalities with workers' self-management, democracy, humanism, national equality, and comprehensive social progress as its main features. [passage omitted]

Joining the Third International and accepting its general revolutionary line of European and world revolution as an extension of the socialist revolution in Russia and also a guarantee that that revolution would be maintained, Yugoslav Communists decided in favor of the revolutionary destruction of the existing social system, a social revolution which would open up a socialist future, for a Soviet rule, the abolition of exploitation, and the expropriation of expropriators, and so on. But, in fact, for a long time they did not have a real program of revolutionary struggle with the main issues—workers, peasant, and national issues—as a point of departure which, by the nature of things, the undeveloped bourgeois society in a semicolonial country on the periphery of Europe could not resolve. The national issue, for example, was reduced by the CPY to a constitutional issue, and the peasant issue was not to be found in its program until 1928.

The CPY, right up to the start of the war when Josip Broz Tito came to head it, clearly did not perceive specific forms and methods for winning over and organizing the

masses, linking the workers', peasant, and national issues, cooperating with the forces in the peasants', petit bourgeois, and national movements, methods and forms of revolutionary tactics and strategy. When the movement was forced to become illegal and exposed to fierce repression, its forces scattered. Only after approximately a decade and a half, in the changed specific conditions in the country and in the world, did it appear as a real force which could fight for a revolutionary alternative, as the only organized factor which, at the moment when war broke out and fascist forces attacked Yugoslavia, remained on the social scene to lead the national masses in all parts of the country in a liberation war and to fight for a Yugoslavia as a community of equal nations on a federal basis and the commitment for a socialist future. [passage omitted]

The CPY's main problem, from its inception up until it developed and really began a "concept of struggle based on the knowledge of the inevitability of an imminent revolutionary denouement, based on the broad social foundation of the approaching revolution" (Tito), was a problem of linking up with the national masses. Only when the party succeeded in clearly formulating its views on the position of the working class and the 10 million working peasants and, on the ways to democratize political life, resolve national issues, defend the country and when it had won over the masses to these views, only then did it, in practice, become capable of undertaking the role of the ideological and political leader of the socialist revolution, for which a favorable relationship between internal and external factors was created only with the outbreak of the World War II and the fascist attack. The CPY, under Tito's leadership, as E. Kardelj stated, came out "from the position of a limited sect which used revolutionary phrases" and became "the nucleus and moving force of the great movement of the masses within the overall social structure, which means in all organizations of society." [passage omitted]

A great deal of time is needed to list all our achievements but, also, our mistakes made so far on our socialist path. We know that and have felt their consequences.

All those who think that our future is uncertain or that it will be worse than our past and far worse than the present are mistaken. We have know-how, capability, potential and a high degree of awareness among the working class, young people and creative intelligentsia to secure our future—having overcome the crisis, mounting nationalism and counterrevolution in Kosovo and preserving the essence and the strategy of the Yugoslav socialist revolution. Of course, this also requires a radical turnabout in our action and institutional solutions in order to eliminate the consequences of what were and still are our mistakes, deviations and our servitude to dogmas and illusions. We must be, and we are, optimists. The LC will remain on the stage in the vanguard, on the grounds of its most progressive ideas, vision, initiatives. However, it can no longer rely on popular enthusiasm or revolutionary statism which characterized that period of

the struggle and reconstruction. On the other hand it cannot reckon with the outmoded mechanisms of bureaucratic meddling and the apparently highly developed system of self-management in which, in reality, the large majority of neither the workers nor citizens take part in the decisionmaking process. By the same token, the LC can no longer risk compromising itself by making unsubstantiated promises to the working working class and the people.

With this in mind we are planning to embark on social reforms and transformation in the LCY—the topic just discussed by this Central Committee. We shall organize a broad-based debate about it in the party and in society as a whole. We expect that by the next congress, at the end of this year, we shall find correct answers to the challenges facing the LC which will in no way affect its role as the leading ideological and political force in the political system of socialist self-management, within the working class and among the people.

We must not therefore use the 70th anniversary of the LCY simply to recollect the path behind us; instead we must take this opportunity to consider our own future and the future of socialism and Yugoslavia and to analyze its fresh creative initiatives and prospects for new achievements, Dr Stipe Suvar, said bringing to an end his speech at a formal session of the LCY Central Committee devoted to the 70th anniversary of the CPY/LCY.

Suvar To Lead Preparations

LD1904184389 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1641 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Belgrade, April 19 (TANJUG)—The next congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) will be a special one, as decided by the LCY Central Committee in Belgrade today.

The LCY Central Committee took the decision to convene a special party congress in December this year at the proposal of the LCY Presidency. The proposal was adopted by the Presidency with a majority vote.

The LCY Presidency proposal states that the initiative to convene a special congress, raised by a conference of the League of Communists of the Province of Vojvodina, is based on the LCY statute.

The LCY Central Committee today also decided that the next, special LCY congress perform all the statutory functions of a regular congress.

The next, special LCY congress, as decided, will primarily focus on a social reform and a transformation of the LCY. Before the special LCY congress is held, republican party congresses, provincial party conferences and a conference of the party organization of the Yugoslav Armed Forces will be held.

The LCY Central Committee will subsequently decide on the venue of the next, special LCY congress.

The LCY Central Committee decision for the next LCY congress to be a special one was passed with a majority vote. 24 votes were cast against it.

Party leader of the Republic of Slovenia Milan Kucan informed the LCY Central Committee Plenum that all LCY Central Committee members for Slovenia had voted against the decision for the next party congress to be a special one, since they do not accept the arguments presented by the League of Communists of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina in its "undoubtedly legitimate request."

In explanation of its request for a special LCY congress, a special conference of the League of Communists of Vojvodina said that the LCY Central Committee and Presidency had lost the confidence of the LCY membership and that a special congress was necessary because of the crisis in the country, especially because of the situation in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo where Albanian chauvinists and separatists act.

A total of 1,668 delegates will participate in the next, special LCY congress.

A 63-member committee, headed by LCY Presidency President Stipe Suvar, has been formed to prepare the special LCY congress.

Decision Follows Confrontation

LD1904192189 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1812 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Belgrade, April 19 (TANJUG)—Today's decision of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee (LCY CC) to hold a special congress next December, but with all functions of a regular congress, was preceded by a confrontation of polarized stands.

While the Communists of the Republic of Serbia and the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, which is a part of Serbia, insisted that the congress be special, the Communists of the Republics of Slovenia and Croatia opposed this. The Communists of Slovenia and Croatia saw in the insistence on a special congress, as demanded by the special conference of the Vojvodina Communists, an effort towards special measures in the party and the country as a whole.

Opposing that the next party congress be special, Milos Prosenec of Slovenia stressed that the party and its congress should be placed in the function of development, and not a special psychosis with special intolerance. Prosenec assessed that one party of the LCY demands that the congress be special in order to legalise all its moves and turn the criticism against the other part of the LCY. In Prosenec's opinion these demands also create illusions that conflicts can be solved by taking a

short-cut and unity achieved at all costs. Prosenec warned against the danger of the LC being turned at the eventual special congress, intentionally or unintentionally, into a party which would maintain order.

Vojvodina party leader Nedeljko Sipovac said that Vojvodina Communists were unjustly being accused of calling for a special party congress with the aim of effecting the introduction of a state of emergency in the country and "a dictate to the other environments." The Vojvodina Communists "want to thwart negative tendencies and eliminate weaknesses conducive to (the introduction of) a state of emergency," Sipovac said. He recalled that the Vojvodina Communists were for a special party congress because of the crisis in [words indistinct] above all the situation in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo where Albanian chauvinists and separatists act, and because of the assessment that the LCY Central Committee and Presidency have lost the confidence of the rank and file.

Sipovac charged LCY Presidency President Stipe Suvar with not choosing the means in condemning the Vojvodina request at the recent session of the Croatian Party Central Committee and with joining the party quarrels and divisions.

Ivo Druzic, a Central Committee member from Croatia, insisted on the censuring of the unargued political disqualifications of the LCY Central Committee and of "individuals who use the LCY Central Committee as a political doormat on which to clean their shoes before entering a republican-provincial political career."

Nijaz Skenderagic (Bosnia-Herzegovina) declared himself against a special congress as he noted that "certain leaderships and leaders behave like arsonists rather than fire-fighters" during debates on who cares and to what extent for the surmounting of divisions.

In calling for a regular congress, Dusan Dragosavac (Croatia) warned that the national homogenizations and insistence on the ethnic context of the country's problems were conducive to impairing its good reputation. He feared a "romanization and Albanization" of the country.

Several LCY CC members from Serbia and Vojvodina, in seeking a special congress, assessed that what stands behind the opposition to such a congress was the fear of changes and the attempts to belittle the importance of a congress beforehand. In an allusion (?to) Slovenia and Croatia, Stanislav Stojanovic (Serbia) said that precisely those who endeavour most loudly for "a renewal of socialism" and for "a 21st-century socialism" were to the largest extent actually relativizing the depth of the crisis.

Veselin Vukotic (Montenegro), who also was for a special congress, emphasized that this energy should be spent on the solving of development problems rather than on the debating of the congress's name.

Suvar Addresses BORBA, Requests Publication
AU1904111489 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian
18 Apr 89 p 3

[Letter from Stipe Suvar, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, to the editor of BORBA: "A Directed Campaign"]

[Text] Dear comrade editor,

I would be grateful if BORBA would publish the whole of the speech that I made at the session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists [LC] of Croatia on 11 April.

In yet another directed and orchestrated campaign which has been conducted against me in recent days, my speech has been described as an "election speech," my "political program," whose essence is "hatred toward Serbia." What I said has been called "a blow directed at destroying Yugoslavia and at the conflict between the Serbs and the Croats" and my supposed "crazed attack on Serbia set the most serious political precedent for our country in recent political history," and so on.

I advocated in this speech basically the same stands which were contained in my speeches at the 17th, 20th, and 22d sessions of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY].

I was one of the speakers at the session of the Croatian LC Central Committee and nobody, indeed, saw the same meaning in my speech as has been attributed to it in the aforementioned campaign. (The president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Croatian LC said this in his final speech: "We have spoken in a principled and well-argued way, insulting no one and not bringing into question other parts of a united LCY.") I want to mention that the mass of working people and citizens of the Socialist Republic of Croatia proposed me for the SFRY Presidency as early as November and December last year and that the communal conferences and Republican Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Croatia nominated me in January and February, giving me the most votes in secret ballots. Now, according to the directors of the campaign, it emerges that the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia allegedly elected me because I supposedly represent an "anti-Serbian program." Really, what is being done in this campaign is not even on the edge of reason!

[Signed] Stipe Suvar, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, Belgrade, 17 April 1989

Commentary Attacks Suvar's Croat Plenum Speech
AU1904202189 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian
16 Apr 89 p 5

[Dragan Radevic commentary: "A Stab in the Back of Unity"]

[Text] The Plenum of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] that was held the day before yesterday and adjourned will be remembered more by what had preceded it than by its actual course. Actually, the plenum adopted a document on the transformation of the LCY which will be discussed until 15 September, this time by the party membership at large.

The decision which was most expected by the public, which has been a bone of contention for the past few months, and which at present is assuming the nature of a confrontation with the bitter truth of our crisis—the initiative by the Vojvodina Communists to convene an extraordinary LCY Congress—was postponed until 19 April. It remains to be seen what in fact is meant by this latest move by Stipe Suvar, president of the Yugoslav party, who casually remarked that the LCY Presidium may reach an agreement in the meantime and produce a joint position.

Be as it may, the demand for an extraordinary LCY congress is legitimate, and there is no dispute about this. The LCY Statute Commission unequivocally and clearly said "that the LCY Central Committee must convene an extraordinary congress." Any other decision would be a flagrant violation of the party statute. However, since Stipe Suvar has been heading the Yugoslav party, this statute was obviously violated on several occasions, for some personal purpose and aim, of course. It is an undisputable fact that we live in a time which demands extraordinary measures and people, because the basic value of our community and the future that we are building have been endangered in Kosovo and beyond.

As regards Stipe Suvar, he does not cease to astonish, confuse, and irritate the Yugoslav public with his primarily premeditated politicking, quarreling, and poisonous speeches. As much as this concerns Suvar is no longer surprising, the "success" of his metamorphoses is surprising.

The basic motive of his election speech at the session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, a day before the vote in the Croatian Assembly for a member of the SFRY Presidency from that republic, was hatred for Serbia, the Serbian people, and particularly its present leadership. However, this is nothing unusual for Suvar, for everybody in this country remembers well that not quite a year ago, the selfsame Stipe Suvar, also in an "election speech," at a session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, spoke with glowing praise about the eighth session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia and its leadership. Of course, Suvar knew

full well that his position was not very firm in his own constituency at that time, and the election of the president of the Yugoslav Party was approaching. He followed that old maxim, "The end justifies the means." This is very much like Stipe Suvar.

At the session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, Suvar said, among other things: "In political life, procedures and technology have become established which proceed from the belief that everything that the people allegedly want is permissible, and the people want what we want, what 'our' leadership wants, and not what 'alien' leaderships want or even what the LCY Central Committee, in which an unprincipled coalition has supposedly assumed rule, wants." Or: "It is illusory to think that the LCY Central Committee can be taken by storm by somebody imposing possible solutions that might ensure a mechanical majority in implementing a policy that this somebody or a person in the leadership had thought of, and that majority votes and dictates are possible."

Suvar also mentions the exports of people's meetings, penal expeditions, two groups of nations.... All this because of his advantage seeking and careerism. He showed us again what he pursues and what he reckons with at the election. One is simply astounded at his discovery that "one's own" and "alien" peoples exist in this country. However, everything is possible when need be.

MLADINA divides and cuts up our country, and Stipe Suvar does the same to our peoples. This happens at a moment when the situation in the incandescent Kosovo climate has begun to stabilize, when unity and the policy of the League of Communists there are slowly but surely beginning to win the battle, when the wounds inflicted by treacherous blows from the Cankar Hall are beginning to heal, and when we are turning to economic and party reform. Instead of building and contributing, as would be logical, the president of the Yugoslav Party pulls down and destroys. His speech is directed to make the Serbs and the Croats quarrel, and to cause a split between our two largest republics. This is a grave stab in the back of this unity, and it aims at destroying what has been created with much effort and with great sacrifices. It is also a blow against brotherhood and unity, and shows disdain for a people and a leadership. It is a peculiar support to nationalists of all colors.

This counterpoint—of high principles and the most shallow politicking, of peculiar manipulation and of forcing a political competition without any rules of the game, in which, of course, all means are permitted, especially if they help to strengthen the position of an individual and his prestige—has been best expressed at the plenum itself. An insinuating program speech, which cannot bring any good to this country, has been subsequently wrapped in embellishments of democratization of society, promotion of new socialism, and alleged respect for pluralism.

The effort to accuse the cadre renewal of causing the crisis is too transparent. We still remember the policy of preserving the cadres at any price. This policy belongs to the arsenal of Albanian separatism and nationalism, which has not brought anything good to this country. The fact that the chairs are shaking under some bureaucrats now does not mean the end of the world. No visions of officials' socialism will help. It is high time that instead of the leaderships, the party membership and the people, whose shoulders bear the brunt of the crisis of the present dogmatic projects of socialism, finally begin to create their own future.

Therefore the remarks expressed at the plenum rostrum were justified when it was said that the LCY Central Committee session is held under the dark shadow of a morally suspect act and that all the generalized program premises in the opening report are losing their credibility because the LCY president, in his speech on the eve of the session directed against a republic, a people, and a leadership—pronouncedly anti-Serbian in nature like the entire campaign—showed that such a vision of socialism provides no place and no prospect for a constructive cooperation, for instance between the Leagues of Communists of the two most populous republics, without which there is no socialism in Yugoslavia.

There is hardly any point in unmasking further this peculiar counterpoint of hatred, because it has become crystal-clear to all in this country. It is a method of pouring bile, divisions, and insults on peoples, and immediately afterwards of donning the cloak of a person who offers a comradely dialogue, condemns name calling and campaigns, allegedly respects the right to differences, struggles for the protection of a different opinion.... Do the party and the people need such leaders? Certainly not.

Popovski Chairs Assembly Joint Session

LD2004084689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0822 GMT 20 Apr 89

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Apr (TANJUG)—A joint session of both chambers of the SFRY Assembly at which Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, will inform the delegates about the SFRY Presidency's view of the country's internal situation and Yugoslavia's international position, opened in Belgrade at 1000 today.

The session, chaired by SFRY Assembly President Dusan Popovski, is attended by representatives of the top state organs and of sociopolitical organizations in the federation.

Head of foreign diplomatic missions in Belgrade are also present.

Election Bill Criticized by Socialist Alliance

LD1804193989 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1457 GMT 18 Apr 89

[Text] Belgrade, April 18 (TANJUG)—The section for the political system of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance today criticized a draft law on the election and dismissal

of federal chamber members of the two-chamber Assembly of Yugoslavia, stressing that the draft law does not provide for direct and secret elections with at least twice the required number of candidates.

The section also expressed dissatisfaction over the fact that the draft law does not envisage early (?elections).

The Yugoslav Socialist Alliance section for the political system assessed that the draft law, because it fails to include the above provisions, does not ensure the monopolization of power and greater democracy in the electoral procedure.

The fact that candidates for MP's [members of parliament] are proposed by the Socialist Alliance competent bodies, and not by citizens, gives to political structures and various cadre commissions a crucial influence, it was stressed at the session.

The section stated that those who drew up the bill were not in the position to offer different solutions because the country's constitution does not enable them to do so even after the adoption of constitutional amendments at the end of 1988.

Milosevic Views Social Reform in New Publication
LD1004214589 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1837 GMT 10 Apr 89

[Text] Nis, 10 Apr (TANJUG)—Sloban Milosevic's book, "Godine Raspleta" ["The Year of Denouement"], which has been met with exceptional interest among the mass public, reflects life itself, our common problems and difficulties, and our ups and downs in the efforts to pave the way which has already shown that socialism is not an outmoded form.

This is what Ljubisa Igic, acting president of the Serbian Presidency, said this evening in Nis at a ceremony to launch Slobodan Milosevic's book, "The Years of Denouement".

Slobodan Milosevic's book has all the characteristics of a book written by a hard-working man, Igic said, addressing the activists, cultural and public personalities, university lecturers, and the 18th class of the Nis party political school.

The book provides answers which have to be believed, since they reflect our political course and total rejection of the existing situation.

Milosevic sees the envisaged three reforms as providing the way out of the crisis, Igic said, adding that these reforms must be carried out as a single process of a social reform. This will be one of the main topics of the coming party congress.

Dusan Ilic, member of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, stressed that "The Years of Denouement" would strike a chord with all well-meaning people since it addresses problems that concern us most.

Platform Established for IMF Negotiations
LD2004090689 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1854 GMT 20 Apr 89

[Text] Belgrade, Apr 19 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Government today established a platform for a new arrangement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), according to which the future negotiations would be based on the market economy concept which presumes the further liberalization of prices and imports, and the real rates of dinar exchange and of interest.

Finance Minister Branko Zekan told a news conference that this list also included the restricted general and common consumption which this year should not exceed 30 per cent of the country's national income.

Zekan pointed out that the government was strongly against the freezing or limiting of personal incomes.

Having noted that the present agreement between Yugoslavia and the IMF was expiring late next June, Zekan said that Yugoslavia would suggest to the IMF that the next agreement be signed for a period longer than one year.

Loncar on Establishing Closer Ties With EC
LD1904205289 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1925 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Brussels, April 19 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia wishes closer relations with the European Community (E.C.), intends to join the European Council, and through democratization in the direction of political pluralism, market economy reform and a united market, launch reintegration of the Yugoslav society, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar told the Belgian parliament today.

The Yugoslav foreign secretary pointed out that Yugoslavia aspires to establish closer economic links with the E.C. and integrationist processes in Europe and that it launched the socio-economic reform with this aim as well. Yugoslavia expects the E.C., while creating its single market, to also make room for including those European countries which do not take part in it directly.

Speaking about the role and aspirations of Yugoslavia as member of the group of neutral and non-aligned countries within the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), Loncar pointed out that the role of these countries in the CSCE process is irreplaceable.

Minorities are an important bridge in cooperation among countries, Loncar said, particularly pointing out the position and achievements of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia. He explained that within the process of the awakening of national consciousness of Albanians in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo, nationalistic, chauvinistic and separatist feelings started to grow rapidly, and for this reason special measures had to be imposed.

Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Loncar concluded that Yugoslavia is aware that the problems in Kosovo cannot be resolved by repression but by democratic methods and that the special measures are on their way to being lifted.

Loncar Meets With Belgian Prime Minister

*LD1804200789 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1646 GMT 18 Apr 89*

[Text] Brussels, Apr 18 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar here today held talks with Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens who upheld Yugoslavia's efforts to employ market reforms and political democratization to include itself more closely into Europe's economic and technological integrations.

Martens backed up Yugoslavia's endeavours to obtain a special status in its relations with the European Community and, in a particular form, include itself also in EFTA [European Free Trade Association]

EFTA's proposal to set up its joint fund with the E.C. to financially support the restructuring of the Yugoslav economy was also supported by Martens.

Loncar underscored that Yugoslavia, which will host the nonaligned summit next September, wanted the Movement of the Nonaligned also to be included in contemporary developments in Europe.

Loncar emphasized that, with its market orientation, Yugoslavia was creating "Internal prerequisites" for its closer inclusion in the E.C. and EFTA and for its opening towards the world market.

Simultaneously with the fostering of political democratization, specific Yugoslav political pluralism and a still greater respect of human rights, said Loncar, also strengthening was the process of "reintegration" of Yugoslav society.

Having stressed that human freedoms made up the key quality of Yugoslavia's entire development, Loncar observed that special measures in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo where Albanian separatists are active, had been introduced in order to preclude tensions and conflicts.

Neither do we want, nor can we perform repression, but what we desire is to solve the problems in democratic ways, while order and peace must exist, said Loncar. This is the precondition, he underlined, that Kosovo, too, through the Republic of Serbia in the composition of which it is, should be included in the integration democratic processes in Yugoslavia.

Loncar-Tindemans Talks Continue

*LD1804222389 Belgrade TANJUG in English
2138 GMT 18 apr 89*

[Text] Brussels, April 18 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar and Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans today assessed that the economic-market reforms in Yugoslavia should lead to closer links with the European Community and European integrationist processes.

During today's official talks, Loncar and Tindemans pointed out that relations between Yugoslavia and Belgium are very good and that possibilities exist for broadening and enriching them with new forms of economic, political, cultural and other cooperation.

The Belgian Foreign Minister underscored that "much can be done in relations between Yugoslavia and the Economic Community (E.C.). The relations are not a novelty but they could be further stepped up. We hope that the recent economic measures by the Yugoslav Government will offer more favorable results and bring Yugoslavia closer to the E.C.". Tindemans added that Yugoslavia should not worry about "being left on the side" of the E.C. integrationist process and the creation of a "single E.C. market".

Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Loncar said that Yugoslavia is determined to resolve its present serious economic and political difficulties by establishing a market economy and through political democratization, a specific form of pluralism and confronting different view-points with the aim of arriving at a "Yugoslav consensus."

The reforms and program of Yugoslavia's new government are a serious effort and a step towards linking Yugoslavia to Europe's economic integration, Loncar stressed.

Underscoring the necessity of the democratization of international relations and particularly improving international economic cooperation, the Yugoslav Foreign Secretary pointed out still major problems between the North and the South. Yugoslavia endeavours to contribute to resolving this situation as a member of the movement of nonalignment, a nonbloc European, Mediterranean and developing country.

The Belgian foreign minister stressed that Yugoslavia, as one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement, "still plays a distinguished and important role in the current international affairs." With great interest your attempts

to modernize the movement and adapt it to the current world situation, when the differences between the East and the West are luckily abating, should result in better North-South understanding," he said. "Yugoslavia played a very positive role among neutral and non-aligned countries" in finding a compromise for the successful ending of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Tindemans noted. He underlined that Yugoslavia "led by Marshal Tito," won its independence" which received full recognition and which is unquestionable even today." "Yugoslavia plays a key and broadly recognized role in international relations," Tindemans stated.

He also said that he held in great esteem Yugoslavia's efforts to launch a new process of confidence and cooperation in the Balkans.

Loncar will hold talks with high representatives of Belgian's parliament tomorrow, and is also due to meet President of the Commission of the European Communities Jacques Delors.

Kosovo SAWP Ousts 9 Presidium Members
LD1904194689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1604 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Excerpts] Pristina, 19 Apr (TANJUG)—Today, the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the Kosovo Socialist Alliance of Working People (SAWP) accepted the proposal of the working group that nine present members of the forum be released from their posts, so that cadre renewal is carried out and so that individual and collective responsibility is established. It was proposed that the following be released or released from the post as a member of the Presidium: Ferat Ahmeti, Bozidar Trajkovic, Halit Gasi, Danus Kamberi, Djeladin Nidza, Bahtije Abrasi, Bajram Selimi, Salih Nusi and Sahit Klokoci. The explanation for the release from duty of some members, for instance Bahtije Abrasi and Djeladin Nidza, was not given at today's session, except that it was at the initiative of the working group. It was said that Selimi and Nusi were being released from their posts 'according to the criteria for renewing organs.'

It was also proposed that, as a result of the abolition of professional posts in some bodies of the Kosovo SAWP, Fahmije Muskoljaj and Selim Musiu are being released from the posts of president of these bodies, and that Jorgovanka Milojevic is being released from a similar post as a result of her election to another post.

The Presidium proposed that Ismet Jasanica, former director of the student center in Pristina who is in a prison, Shaki Drmaku, Zaurafete Hasani, Imer Hadziju and Nedzmiye Citaku be released from membership of the Provincial Conference of the Kosovo SAWP. It was also proposed that Bahtije Abrasi, former president of the Provincial Conference for the Social Activity of Women, be released from her post. [passage omitted]

The report by the working group, which is adopted today, assesses that the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the Kosovo SAWP bears objective responsibility for the political situation in Kosovo. President of the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the Kosovo SAWP Daut Jasanica assessed that this organization has not realized its function to the full especially in the struggle against Albanian nationalism and separatism disturbed intranational relations, and in implementing measures and tasks contained in the Yugoslav program on Kosovo.

Albanians Appeal Against Constitutional Changes
LD1704225689 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2036 GMT 17 Apr 89

["pool" item]

[Text] Pristina, Apr 17 (TANJUG)—The Presidency of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists (LC) of Pristina today assessed that an appeal signed by 215 Albanian intellectuals, aimed against constitutional changes in Serbia, was unacceptable, politically detrimental, and was representing a libel in its own right.

The March demonstrations by Albanian chauvinists and separatists, it was said, unmask the meaning of the threats contained in the appeal, and the libel was now published by the same forces that had prepared and carried out the March demonstrations in the province.

It was also said that the appeal had been calculated at giving resistance to and opposing the LC's policy and its determinations on the need to ensure the Republic of Serbia's gaining its state powers on its entire territory which comprises the autonomous provinces of Vojvodina and Kosovo.

The signatories of the appeal, as was observed, respect the interests of the Albanian nationality members alone, and regard the Kosovo Province exclusively as Albanian. In concluding the debate on the appeal by 215 Albanian intellectuals, Dr Gani Jasari, president of the Presidency of the Communal Committee of the LC of Pristina, said that the appeal was unacceptable and that this was one more proof that the differentiation in Kosovo has not been performed. He stressed that the appeal signatories were not speaking in the name of Albanian nationality, working class, nor intellectuals who have linked their interests with those of all other members of the nations and nationalities in Kosovo, Serbia and Yugoslavia. The appeal was essentially aimed against the genuine interests of the Albanian nationality, said Jasari in calling for the responsibility of the appeal signatories to be established, as he pointed out the necessity of having differentiated approach in pronouncing political-ideological measures.

The Presidency demanded that the party organisations at the university, at the offices of the Pristina Albanian-language paper RILINDJA, at the Albanological Institute, the University School of Medicine, and at other enterprises where the signatories are working, should establish their political responsibility.

It was suggested also that both the credibility of certain signatories of the appeal and the possibility of their retaining their leading posts should be re-examined. It was concluded that a procedure should be started towards dismissing those who signed the appeal from their posts in the political organs and forums. The political and security situation at the Pristina University is exceptionally difficult and intricate and has been deteriorating constantly since this year began, said Dr Miso Doslic, secretary of the LC Action Conference at Pristina University.

In informing members of the presidency of the communal committee of the LC of Pristina and of the Presidency of the LC at the university about the situation at this institution, he said that the most difficult thing was that those who had taken part in the February and March strikes and demonstrations also were students. Some of them having been detained and some already convicted. It is the tragic truth that among the dead demonstrators also were students from our university, said Doslic.

He also said that instruction, which reopened on April 10, was gradually being normalized.

Document Disseminated on Kosovo Situation

LD1904024389 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1835 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Belgrade, April 19 (TANJUG)—Demonstrations, sabotage, the boycotting of classes, and assassinations are not to be ruled out in the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo in the forthcoming period, especially after the lifting of the ban of movement, says a document by the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs (FSIA) distributed today to the delegates of the internal policy committee of the Yugoslav parliament.

It was warned that in spite of a certain calming down of the situation in Kosovo, the security situation is still burdened by the activity of the ethnic Albanian chauvinists and separatists who are using propaganda methods to maintain an atmosphere of uncertainty and suspense, the FSIA document says.

Giving full support to the work of the internal affairs organs in Kosovo, the internal policy committee said that the policemen and members of the state security organs acted in conformity with their legal powers in the suppression of the March demonstrations by ethnic Albanian chauvinists and separatists who used force against the security forces.

The document repeats the assessment of the March demonstrations with elements of armed rebellion, which are a continuity of the 1981 events. It is stressed that they stemmed from the strategic commitment of the ethnic Albanian chauvinists and separatists to a "Kosovo republic" and later to the formation of the so-called greater Albania. It repeats the data on the number of killed—two policemen and 22 demonstrators.

The document points out that misinformation about a large number of dead and wounded is used to incite revenge. This misinformation is contained in slogans and pamphlets which are on the increase. During March there were registered more than 60 slogans calling for an armed uprising. Threatening pamphlets announce violent acts against Serbs and Montenegrins, disloyal ethnic Albanians and the police, it is said in the document.

Between the imposition of special measures in Kosovo on February 27 this year and April 15, 336 citizens, of whom 285 took part in the March demonstrations, were cautioned. Of more than 1,700 identified participants in the demonstrations, 1,089 were interrogated and 467 of them arrested.

The document says that in the same period there were 39 charges for criminal offences and 671 for misdemeanour. Prison sentences for misdemeanours from one to two months were passed on 552 citizens and 199 passports were confiscated.

In the same period 40 anti-Yugoslav demonstrations by hostile Albanian emigres were registered abroad.

The demonstrations in Toronto and Frankfurt were joined by members of the hostile Croatian emigration. This liaison was later manifested by the participation of Albanians at rallies and demonstrations in Karlsruhe and other places in the Federal Republic of Germany on April 8-9, which were organised by Ustasha emigres on the occasion of the marking of the day of the so-called independent state of Croatia, a quisling creation of Hitler's allies the Ustashes (1941-1944) on the territory of occupied Yugoslavia during the second World War, it is said in the document. [sentence as received]

Stanovnik Defends Right to Self-Determination

LD0904150189 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1308 GMT 9 Apr 89

[Text] Titograd, April (TANJUG)—Slovenian President Janez Stanovnik has said that Yugoslavia can survive only as an independent and socialist country.

In an interview published today by the Titograd daily POBJEDA, Stanovnik said that Yugoslavia has the material and potentials necessary for joining international trends, but that any orientation on its part either towards East and West would be fateful.

Stanovnik said that the latest proposals to incorporate the "right to self-determination including secession" into the Slovenian Constitution is a matter of principle. The inclusion of this "inalienable right" in the Constitution, however, does not imply a desire to secede, an act which would be equal to suicide as far as Slovenia is concerned, Stanovnik said.

He pointed out the fact that Yugoslavia, and not Slovenia, is the guarantee of Slovenia's northern and western borders and that they would cease to exist once Slovenia appeared as an independent international community.

In his view, readjustment of these borders would be a suicidal mistake which future generations would never forgive.

Serbia's Jovic on Albanians' 'Campaign'
LD2004013289 Belgrade TANJUG in English
2045 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Belgrade, April 19 (TANJUG)—Any outside support for the ethnic Albanian separatists in Kosovo, whether deliberate or unintentional, represents direct backing for their plans to break up Yugoslavia, president of the Assembly of Serbia Borisav Jovic said today.

Jovic told a trade union delegation from West Germany's land of North Rhine-Westphalia that the separatists' ultimate goal is to [word indistinct] Serbia's Autonomous Province of Kosovo from Yugoslavia and create a greater Albania.

Jovic said that the recent resolution by the European Parliament criticising Yugoslavia for the situation in Kosovo should be attributed to ignorance rather than bad intentions.

Jovic said that the amendments to the Constitution of Serbia in no way endanger the rights of the ethnic Albanians in Kosovo, who still enjoy the best treatment of any national minority in the world.

Ethnic Albanians in Kosovo have a university and an academy of sciences, they enjoy the right of speech and alphabet and they have their own press, radio and television in their own language, Jovic said.

He added that ethnic Albanians have presided over Yugoslavia's collective State Presidency and Federal Assembly.

Jovic said that Albania conducts an unsparing campaign against Yugoslavia though Yugoslavia desires the best possible relations with its neighbours. He said that everybody who relishes the idea of a "powderkeg" in Europe is inclined to regard the situation in Kosovo as an outcome of Serbian pressure.

Serbian Journalists Rebuke VJESNIK Reporter
AU1804195689 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian
14 Apr 89 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Tasic Receives Public Warning"]

[Text] At the request of a group of citizens from Belgrade, Nova Pazova, Smederevo, Pancevo, and Vrsac, the Council of Honor of the Serbian Journalists' Association discussed the accountability of VJESNIK journalist Predrag Tasic who, according to the citizens, made several assertions in his article entitled the "Map of Great Scenarists," published in VJESNIK of 12 November 1988, with which he falsely and maliciously presented the sociopolitical situation in the country, and in this way incited national intolerance and harmed Serbia's reputation. The Council of Honor of the Serbian Journalists' Association concluded that some assessments and views expressed in the article the "Map of Great Scenarists" have incited interethnic intolerance, which is in contradiction with the Code of Practice of the Yugoslav Journalists' Association, and publicly reproached Tasic.

The Council of Honor stated that Predrag Tasic, the only actor in this case, did not respond even after a second invitation to take part in the discussion before the Court of Honor of the Serbian Journalists' Association.

Tasic can appeal against this decision to the Assembly of the Serbian Journalists' Association whose decision will be the final decision. The appeal must be made within 30 days.

Serbian Internationality Committee Meets
LD1804184289 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1739 GMT 18 Apr 89

[Text] Belgrade, April 18 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia needs the democratization of the political system, the strengthening of the rule of law and the constitutional state and the radical abandonment of all elements of confederalism, provided by the 1974 Constitution, it was said at today's session of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee's Commission for the Development of Inter-Nationality Relations.

In order that the constitutional reform be implemented in Yugoslavia, it is necessary that the Autonomous Provinces of Kosovo and Vojvodina "lose" the elements of statehood and no longer be a "constituent element of the federation," Dr Pavle Nikolic, professor of the Belgrade Law College said, opening the discussion. Forwarding the proposal, Nikolic said that the type of federal system introduced by the 1974 Constitution was a "historical mistake which brings up the question of historical responsibility not only for the drawing up of the constitution, but also for maintaining it forcibly."

The changes in the concept of autonomy do not mean "interfering with the acquired rights" of the nations and nationalities living in the autonomous provinces, but

changes in the provinces' status. It was said in the discussion that, just as Serbia had autonomous provinces, so could the other republics, where conditions existed for them.

As regards the Serbian Orthodox Church's long-standing unacceptance of the Macedonian Orthodox Church's autocephaly, Professor of the Belgrade University Dragomir Draskovic said that the Serbian Orthodox Church was not under the protectorate of the League of Communists of Serbia. The Serbian Communists acknowledge the Macedonian people and have fought for the acknowledgement of the Macedonians' national identity. This is the best answer to the rumors about the negation of the Macedonian nation. The two churches must settle their disputes themselves.

A pre-condition for good inter-nationality relations in Yugoslavia is the development of the feeling of Yugoslavianism in all parts of the country, it was said at today's session. Yugoslav citizens must be "Yugoslavs" first and then members of certain nations and nationalities. Such a concept has proved successful in many countries. Inter-nationality relations are good in those parts of Yugoslavia where the majority of citizens declared themselves as Yugoslavs.

Berberovic Comments on 'Kecmanovic Case'

AU1904140389 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian
18 Apr 89 p 5

[D. Bisenic and M. Lucic report: "Old Practice in New Processes"]

[Excerpts] The letter by Dr Nenad Kecmanovic, which was published in yesterday's edition of BORBA, explaining why he had stepped down as candidate for member of the SFRY Presidency from Bosnia, despite the fact that he had received the widest support in the republic, has met with the first public reaction. The most important reaction is that of the politicians and the people mentioned in his letter as the actors in the election process in this republic.

In a conversation with a BORBA journalist, Muhamed Berberovic, president of the Commission for the Protection of Constitutional System—who on 26 February proposed to Kecmanovic, the present rector of Sarajevo University, that he step down as a candidate—said that he did not conduct the conversation of his own accord, but that he was doing it at the request of the Bosnian Presidency.

Proceeding from this, Berberovic said that there is no sense in reducing this to a personal attitude and dialogue. "I believe that the Bosnian Presidency will soon issue a statement on this," Berberovic said.

Jagoda Lazeta, secretary of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Youth Organization, said:

"I believe that this is opening up room for talks. The only outstanding question is the question of what is in the report which is still under embargo, but I assume that the appropriate organs will react more quickly, considering the real consequences. In our appeal to the working people and citizens we said that the old practice should not be allowed a second chance." [passage omitted]

"I must say that it is good that Dr Kecmanovic had spoken." This was stated by Indira Kajtaz, delegate of the Youth Organization in the Bosnian Assembly. "It is better to learn about the facts over some time, rather than never. However, the question is why the requested information did not come in time. I cannot believe that everything that has happened is possible in the wake of a democratic wave in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and that the two affairs, Agrokomerc and Neum, did not teach us a lesson. Had the explanation been produced earlier, everything would have been different. Also, one must explain what happened between February, when Kecmanovic and Barberic held their talk, and 6 April, when Kecmanovic stepped down as a candidate. Somebody must answer for the delay in informing the public."

Montenegrin, Tatar Premiers Discuss Ties

LD1704195789 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1631 GMT 17 Apr 89

[Text] Titograd, April 17 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro and the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic have great possibilities to strengthen their economic cooperation, as it was set out in the talks between Montenegro Premier Radoje Kontic and his guest, premier of the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic Mintimer Shamiev in Montenegro's capital of Titograd today.

Shamiev heads a delegation of the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic which arrived on a shorter [as received] working visit to Montenegro today.

The guests are, apart from Titograd, to visit Cetinje and the larger towns on the Montenegrin littoral.

Yugoslav Islands Now Accessible to Foreigners

LD2004014689 Belgrade TANJUG in English
2131 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Belgrade, April 19 (TANJUG)—Not a single Yugoslav island is inaccessible to foreigners any more after the federal government today took the decision to open Vis, Lastovo, Palagruza to foreign tourists, it was stated at a news conference held immediately after a government session.

Vis, Lastovo and Palagruza, Yugoslav islands closest to Italian territorial waters, were closed to foreigners in the 1960s under a decision of the federal government at the time, which explained it as a result of military installations located on the islands.

The inhabitants of Vis, Lastovo and Palavuz, several occasions, requested that the decision be revoked as younger generations were leaving the islands, unable to find employment in the two economic branches—fishing and tourism which only brought domestic visitors. The situation reached a point of absurdity, for example, more people from Vis live in some U.S. cities than on the island itself.

After last year's petition by the few remaining youths inhabiting the islands, the Yugoslav public upheld their demand to open the islands of Vis, Lastovo and Palagruza to foreigners. Such a demand was also upheld by the Yugoslav youth organization and the Assembly of the Republic of Croatia of which the islands are a part.

By opening the islands to foreign tourists, the Government of Yugoslav Premier Markovic, who is of Croatian origin, has shown, from the very beginning, far greater feeling for the public's mood than had been the case with earlier governments.

With this move, the government also shows a good sense for business, as undoubtedly the islands will with time become a tourist attraction, since nature on the islands has not been marred by industrialization.

Supreme Court Lifts Ban on START Magazine
LD2004014189 Belgrade TANJUG in English
2058 GMT 19 Apr 89

[Text] Zagreb, April 19 (TANJUG)—The Supreme Court of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia overruled the decision by the Zagreb District Court on banning distribution of this year's March-18th-issue of bi-monthly "START" magazine, for its article "Sketch for a Portrait of Miroslav Solevic."

Giving reasons for its decision, the Supreme Court of Croatia cites that it is indisputable that the article contains Solevic's ideas (a self-styled "exporter" of mass solidarity rallies with Serbs and Montenegrins of Kosovo, threatened by separatism of ethnic Albanians in other parts of Yugoslavia) on overthrowing legitimate and legal organs of authority in the Republics of Croatia, Slovenia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The court, however, assessed that the ideas are a "primitive and unrealistic sociological analysis of societies in the above mentioned republics, with hastily drawn conclusions on the development of the political situation", so that "such political dilettantism cannot be considered effective."

The public at large today should be completely informed not only about acceptable, but also about unacceptable analyses, assessments and forecasts of existing social trends, it was underscored in the Croatian Supreme Court report. This is demanded by the democratization of society and the obligation to respect the political and critical consciousness of citizens, the report sets out.

The editorial stuff of "START" magazine, as underscored, should have dissociated itself from Solevic's stands and to comment the article's text, but added that the entire magazine or the article should not be banned due to [word indistinct] editorial failures.

The greatest number of issues was sold prior to the ban, so that the magazine underwent practically no material damage, the Supreme Court set out.

Khomeyni Institutes Charges Against Journalists
AU1904122589 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian
14 Apr p 14

[N. Spasic report: "Khomeyni Accuses BORBA"]

[Text] The Iranian spiritual and state leader Ayatollah Khomeyni has instituted criminal charges through the Belgrade District Public Prosecutor's Office against Slobodan Selenic, writer and president of the Yugoslav Writers Federation; Stanislav Marinkovic, chief responsible editor of BORBA; and Vesna Roganovic, a BORBA journalist.

At the Belgrade District Public Prosecutor's Office, we learned that the office is not inclined to comment on this matter because it concerns criminal charges which can be admitted or denied. Nor did the office wish to tell us whether it is true that a group of Belgrade lawyers has helped to assemble the charges.

It is unofficially reported that the legal pursuit of Selenic, Marinkovic, and Roganovic may be based on the penal act covered by Article 158 of the SFRY Penal Code, which states that "Whoever spreads slander against a foreign country, its flag, coat of arms, or anthem, against the head of state of a foreign country or the diplomatic representatives of a foreign country in the SFRY, will be receive 3 months' to 3 years' imprisonment as punishment."

The charges accuse the writer Slobodan Selenic of a statement cited by Vesna Roganovic in BORBA about "the frightening threat to the writer Salman Rushdie from the Ayatollah Khomeyni," and also involve Vesna Roganovic, as the author of the text, and, in accordance with our law, Stanislav Marinkovic, as chief responsible editor of the paper where the insult was published.

Prosecutor's Office Issues Data on Crime in 1988
AU1704195389 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian
1 Apr 89 p 3

[TANJUG report: "Assessment Darker Than Figures"]

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Apr—According to a report of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office for last year, the number of people charged with and convicted for criminal offenses did not correspond with the intensification of the crisis, and remained at the 1987 level. Last year, criminal charges were brought against a total of 312,351

people, which is not even a whole of 1 percent more than in the previous year. The number of criminal charges brought against those who committed criminal offenses against the security service, economy, and life, and for inflicting bodily harm increased.

Charges were brought against 517 people for committing criminal offenses of a political character, 36 fewer than in the previous year. Out of these, 283 (19 fewer) were brought to court and 201 convicted, again fewer than in the previous year. As regards economic crime, charges were brought against 68,973 people, 48,714 were brought to court, and 36,878 convicted. The figures are almost identical to those of the previous year.

The Federal Public Prosecutor's Office is of the opinion that the stagnation in political and economic crime is not the real reflection of the situation in society. In addition, bearing in mind political crime, the Prosecutor's Office is of the opinion that hostile activities in our country "are becoming more intensive, that they are culminating at present, and that synchronized, deliberate, and obviously well-planned activities are aimed at worsening the political and security situation and undermine the stability of the country."

The enemy, particularly the one acting from the positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism, is acting in an organized manner—both legally and illegally—through certain associations, at scientific gatherings, forum discussions, in some cultural institutions, through the public information media, and through the publishing activities in general, the Prosecutor's Office states.

Political crime constitutes only 0.3 percent of the total crime. Out of the 517 people charged, 508 were charged for having committed criminal offenses in accordance with the SFRY Criminal Code. A great number of them (311) were charged for inciting national, racist, and religious hatred (Article 134). Charges were brought against 91 people for damaging the SFRY's reputation and 50 people for spreading hostile propaganda according to Article 133.

In terms of both size and danger to the political situation, political crime is worst in Kosovo. In Kosovo and Macedonia there were cases of more serious forms of organized political crime conducted from the positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism. Charges for associating in order to carry out hostile activities were brought against 28 people in Kosovo and 8 people in Macedonia.

In Croatia, charges were brought against three people for carrying out terrorist activities, two for revealing state secrets, and six for providing assistance to those who carried out criminal acts. In Serbia, one person was charged with espionage and two for participating in hostile activities. In other parts of the country there were no political offenses that could be described as the most serious offenses.

Out of 283 people brought to court, 120 were charged for having committed acts from the positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism. The majority (186) were charged with so-called more serious offenses on the basis of Articles 133 and 134 of the SFRY Criminal Code; 35 people were charged with the most serious offenses, 7 fewer than in the previous year.

Among the accused, the most numerous are ethnic Albanians, 120; Serbs, 50; Croats, 49; Muslims, 38; Montenegrins, 10; Slovenes, 6; Hungarians, 3; Macedonians, 2; and "others," 4; one foreign national was also among the accused.

As far as the social composition is concerned, the accused are mainly "workers." The social status of the "worker," which was established on the basis of the data provided by the accused themselves, encompasses persons in employment rather than only those in the direct production.

The second place goes to farmers (44). Among the accused were 24 intellectuals, 19 students and pupils, 10 pensioners, 4 craftsmen, and 35 "others."

As regards political crime, 201 people were convicted. The Federal Prosecutor's Office is of the opinion that the penal policy had been relatively lenient.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, economic, military, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated, those from English-language sources are transcribed, with personal and place names rendered in accordance with FBIS transliteration style.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Soviet Union, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be

provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735, or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.